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Latin-American Republics Stirred by Spanish Revolt; Events Are Eagerly Watched

War in Mother Country Is Widening Breach Between Contending Groups

Restlessness Noted

Both Sides Wait With Apprehension Outcome of the Revolution in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. — Latin America today is finding its class conscience heightened by the Spanish revolution.

There has long been a general tendency for most of the Latin nations of the southern hemisphere to divide in their politics between economic right and left groups. But never has this seemed so acute as now.

Because of natural ties with the mother country every development in Spain is being watched eagerly and attentively. And as the peoples here in South America read of the lengths to which their respective friends will go in Spain to gain their political ends, those at home here begin to wonder whether they could or should do the same.

As yet there is not the clear division. As yet no intense bitterness and hatred has developed. But moderation is melting away under the stress of rising emotions generated by the examples in Spain and by the clarification of the class issues which is a corollary.

Await Outcome

Where the balance of power is still equal, both sides wait with eagerness and apprehension the outcome in Spain. The friends of the winning side will consider it an earnest of future victory for them. Where dictatorships now prevail opposition begins to take heart from the struggle in Spain. Conversely conservatives in Mexico and other states in leftist control grow bolder as the Spanish rebels push their columns nearer Madrid.

The Spanish revolution is widening the breach between the contending groups here. "Right" and "Left" are the words most frequently used in connection with recent political events and these have come to supersede the traditional principles and personalisms in Latin-American history. For the moment "rightism" and "leftism" have obscured, or absorbed into themselves, the old problems which only a few years ago were looked upon as the most important and the most serious these nations had to face. None of these has been solved, and therefore, still remain, but under the new guises they appear to have dropped out of sight. Agrarianism, clericalism, imperialism, racialism, democracy, dictatorship, social welfare and education are still vital problems in almost all the Latin-American nations where now one hears only of Fascism or Communism, in official circles at least.

Survey of Events

A rapid survey of recent Latin-American events will reveal how true this is. In Mexico the latest news has been of the constant fight against the Gold or Red Shirts by the leftist Cardenas Government. The Fascists of that nation have been disarmed, banned or imprisoned. Quietly but incessantly the present government of that land has sought to restore the old revolution and defeat the forces of reaction, conservatism and capitalism. Great strikes have occupied the front pages and in most cases the government has sided with the workers.

In three Caribbean nations there are dictatorships and though these may not be truly Fascist in nature or purpose they still the voices of opposition and are the opposite of democratic government. In the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Guatemala are these rulers governing with iron hands and though, in some instances, their activities are constructive, their methods have more in common with those of Rome and Berlin than with those of the old Washington.

Recent upsets in Nicaragua and rumors of dictatorial ambitions, perhaps already achieved, in Honduras suggest the weak hold of democracy in these two nations. In El Salvador memory still lingers of the wholesale slaughter of opponents of a government that maintains an iron discipline which not even an illiberal Latin-American constitution would permit.

Under Batista

For three years Cuba was under the thumb of Col. Fulgencio Batista and it is a question as to whether this former-sergeant does not still hold the balance of power there. Even in democratic Costa Rica, which has just had another peaceful election and another peaceful transmission of power, there has been much talk of the need of greatly strengthening the power of the executive. In addition to the in-

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Spain's Rebellion And Repercussions

"Hands-off-Spain" Committee ready to begin meetings in London to clamp down embargoes: Page 5.

Diplomats' "Humanizing" Committee, of Diplomats, rebuffed, but ready to continue its efforts with Spanish fighters: Page 5.

Incipient Naval Rebellion in Portugal quelled by Government's big guns: Page 5.

Fascist rebels continue their drive against Socialist Government in northern Spain; Government claims gains in south: Page 5.

Madrid Government reassures Washington on incident of bombing U. S. Destroyer in Spanish waters: Page 5.

Britain Moves To Halt Threat Of Arab Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8—The departure from England today of Maj. Gen. John G. Dill, who is to take supreme military command of some 20,000 British troops now assembling in Palestine, marks the initiation of vigorous measures to put down what threatens to grow into a widespread Arab rising in that country.

This rising has had its roots in Arabs' fears lest the growing Jewish immigration should challenge their own predominance.

Upon Britain as the mandatory power is thus devolved the duty of maintaining order and in the words of the official declaration issued here yesterday it cannot allow itself to be deflected by "violence and outrage from carrying out its policy of impartial justice to both Arabs and Jews."

The British Government last May appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the alleged grievances upon the spot, but the view taken here is that it would be futile for that commission to attempt to deal with the situation until order has been restored.

The situation, however, is difficult in the present disturbed political atmosphere of the Middle East where pan-Islamic feeling runs high after the recent happenings in Ethiopia.

There is thus the possibility of the excitement spreading indefinitely throughout the Moslem world, in which solidarity has been lately increased by treaty agreements embracing the three chief Arab states. Repercussions have also to be taken into account of the French-Syrian Treaty, the draft of which was accepted in Paris Sept. 5 and which accords sovereign powers to a big Arab territory closely bordering upon Palestine, somewhat similar to those conferred by Britain upon Iraq four years ago.

Paris Boosts Arms in Move To Get Accord

Blum Government Hopes to Aid Arms Limitation by Huge Program

May Bring Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 8—Slender but sincere hopes are held here that the colossal economic burden of the huge rearmament programs in France, Germany and elsewhere, thrown into the unsteady scales of the delicate European situation, may swing the balance back toward arms limitations and the reinforcement of peace.

This idea underlies the French Government's declaration accompanying the announcement of its new 14,000,000,000 franc—about $1,000,000,000—rearmament program that "while taking measures necessary for France's security in the present state of Europe, the Government once more calls attention to the dangers of ruin and war inherent in the increasing military expenditure of the peoples."

Convention on Arms Likely

This danger of ruin and wars is clearly seen by the French Popular Front Government, whose financial difficulties are bound to be greatly increased by the cost of the first year's program alone fixed at 4,200,000,000 francs. Accordingly, the Blum cabinet is expected to make a real effort to carry out its "resolutions to take in the course of the coming international conferences the necessary steps to bring about a general convention for stopping the arms race and for limitation and controlled reduction of armaments."

Reich Might Agree

Although it is admitted that this hope is desperately slender, there are indications that the tremendous economic pressure of armament costs is moving other nations as well as France toward action to check the race toward ruin. A recent article entitled "Are Armaments Productive?" in the Frankfurter Zeitung, as well as the Reich's Minister of Emonomics Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's consultation with French officials, are taken as a favorable sign of greater readiness on the part of Germany to agree to limit the arms burden.

France Is Willing

In this connection it is significant that while France's rearmament program is frankly labelled a reply to the Reich's increasing military service, French diplomatic circles emphasize their willingness to reach an understanding with Germany remains as great as ever. In fact it is by no means impossible that the two peoples' reactions against the eco-

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Russia Tells Reich It's Ready to Act

By the Associated Press

Minsk, Russia, Sept. 8

THE Soviet high command assembled here—midway between Moscow and Berlin—today for annual war maneuvers.

Clemence E. Voroshiloff, commissar of war and navy, sounded a warning to Germany saying, "The Fascist enemy is preparing to attack us from the outside. Let him prepare. We were ready long ago to resist him."

The Moscow newspapers, meanwhile, hailed the Red army as the strongest in the world and warned that it was ready to meet any threat.

The annual maneuvers were designed to work out problems of protecting White Russia, the buffer strip on the Soviet's western frontier which adjoins Poland.

Poles Get Loan From French In New Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 8—French promises of abundant financial and industrial assistance in the rearmament of Poland have now sealed the Franco-Polish rapprochement and restored to full vigor the military alliance between the two countries.

Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly's visit to France ended this week end in a "completely satisfactory" agreement.

Reaffirm Old Alliance

An accord is understood to have been initialled reaffirming the Franco-Polish alliance of 1923 and fixing the broad lines of the "technical and financial collaboration" which is to give practical effect to the military arrangement.

Although official figures are not fully available yet, reliable reports put total credits to be granted Poland for purchase of war material in France at nearly 1,500,000,000 francs. In addition to outright loans arrangements are expected to be made to enable Poland to set up armament factories within its own borders.

Accord With Prague

A foundation for better relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia are also semi-officially stated to have been laid during General Rydz-Smigley's talks here. Polish commanders are said to have admitted that the construction of fortifications along the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier which had been envisaged will not now be necessary.

On the purely political plane some doubt still prevails here as to Poland's Foreign Minister Joseph Beck's real attitude in this new Franco-Polish rapprochement, but confidence is generally felt that General Rydz-Smigley will carry the day in favor of France.

Reich Most Concerned With French Attitude In Russian Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 8—Renewal of the Franco-Polish alliance as a result of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly's visit to Paris is considered here as affecting also Franco-Soviet relations.

That France and Poland would sooner or later clarify the misunderstandings which had arisen during the past few years, mainly through French failure to treat Poland as an important European power, was expected.

On the other hand, much as Germany would have liked the order for re-equipment and modernization of

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Unions in Britain Plan Support For Spanish Loyalists

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 8 (AP)—A possible effort to break Britain's policy of neutrality toward Spain was foreshadowed yesterday at the opening of the Sixty-eighth Trade Unions congress.

Three labor leaders left hurriedly for Paris to discuss the question with French labor heads. They are to report, prior to the drawing up of a declaration of policy.

Many delegates were charging that the Fascist governments of Europe had violated the international neutrality understanding. These delegates were favoring active British support of the Madrid Government.

At any rate, the delegates were expected to vote further financial assistance for the Spanish workers in their struggle against their Fascist countrymen.

Meeting in the ancient Guildhall, the congress heard accounts of "underground" activities in both Germany and Austria.

The "underground" campaign of British workers against National Socialist and Fascist influences in other parts of Europe is supervised, according to the congress report, by a joint committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions and International Secretariat representatives who "at intervals examine and consider the work that is being secretly carried on."

"We have necessarily to be exceedingly reticent in regard to what is being done," the report adds, "as published details might easily lead to the arrest of our comrades. Time will prove that these activities have contributed to the undermining of dictatorships . . ."

Plan to nationalize arms trade agenda of British workers: Page 5

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Sept. 8

Busier—Britain's Factory Rolls Mount

British unemployment has been whittled down to a new low point—the lowest in six years, the Associated Press reports from London. At the same time factory rolls, swollen partly by a trade boom and partly by the vast rearmament program, are at a new high. Extensive building is also credited with aiding current production.

The number of unemployed is now officially 1,613,940. The number of persons employed by industry is 10,961,000.

Netherlands—Princess Juliana Engaged

Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, heir to the throne of the Netherlands, selects a husband—future prince consort—thereby setting at rest one of the most intriguing questions about royalty current in Europe.

The gossips were all wrong this time. It is not to be King Edward of England, or any of the eligible Scandinavian princes whose families still sit on thrones. Instead, as did her mother, Juliana turns to one of the hundreds of obscure German ex-princely families for her future husband.

He is Prince Bernhard-Leopold-Frederick-Eberhard-Jules-Kurt-Charles-Godefroi-Pierre of the house of Lippe-Biesterfeld. His claim to nobility derives through his uncle who would be a count—if Germany were still monarchical. Between the uncle's title and himself are, however, four cousins. The chances are, therefore, that in his own right he will never have more than the title of Prince, which goes to members of the families of certain titled individuals in Germany. On marriage to Princess Juliana he will become presumably Prince of Holland, the title conferred on Juliana's father when he was prince consort.

An obscure husband avoids any suggestion of outside political interference in the affairs of the Netherlands, which might have followed had Juliana chosen a prince of a powerful reigning house.

The couple reputedly first met during the Olympic games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen last winter. They have met again recently in Switzerland and the Prince is visiting in Holland now. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

Ethiopia—Emperor Claims Loyal Government

A pretense of continued Ethiopian resistance to Italian conquest is energetically maintained by Haile Selassie, who announces in London that two thirds of his former empire is still unoccupied by Italian troops, and that a provisional government loyal to him is functioning in the west.

How much basis there is for his contention no one knows. But some light is shed on the situation by official admission in Rome, reported by the Associated Press, that 216 men have been lost among Italian troops policing Ethiopia since the conquest. Of these, only 27 are said to have been killed in action. Total fighting losses admitted by Italy since the beginning of the Ethiopian invasion are 2991 killed.

Spain—Drive on Madrid Reported Checked

Spain's Rightist rebels continue their triumphant sweep along the northwest front up to the gates of San Sebastian, but pay the penalty for concentration of their efforts in that sector during the past two weeks. Government forces, stimulated by a more radical cabinet, roll

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Sun's Interior Is Torn Apart For Inspection

British Astronomer Tells What Is Going On Inside Old Sol

Dr. Lowell in Talk

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 8—Literally "tearing the cover off the ball" in an attempt to see what's inside, Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, famed British astronomer, last night introduced some 2500 distinguished guests of Harvard Tercentenary exercises to the world within the sun, a super-heated realm of 10,000,000 degrees centigrade. Here atoms, electrons, and x-rays frolic at hide and seek and travel with the speed of light.

Preceding Sir Arthur on the same Harvard lecture platform was Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of the university. His talk on "An Example from the Evidence of History" was a highlight in the introductory session of the symposium on "Factors Determining Human Behavior."

English System

Dr. Lowell reviewed the framework of the English political system at the beginning of the eighteenth century after the attempt of James II to increase royal power ending in his flight and the Revolution of 1688.

This reaction brought about lessened powers for the British Crown while men with divergent political views and ambitions strove to acquire, or retain the great offices of state by being leaders in Parliament—by controlling the House of Commons, which began to be a battlefield for and against the ministers. "Thus action and reaction were equal and opposite," said Dr. Lowell, "with the House acquiring a decisive influence over the composition of cabinets and the ministers, while they in turn strove to gain power over its membership."

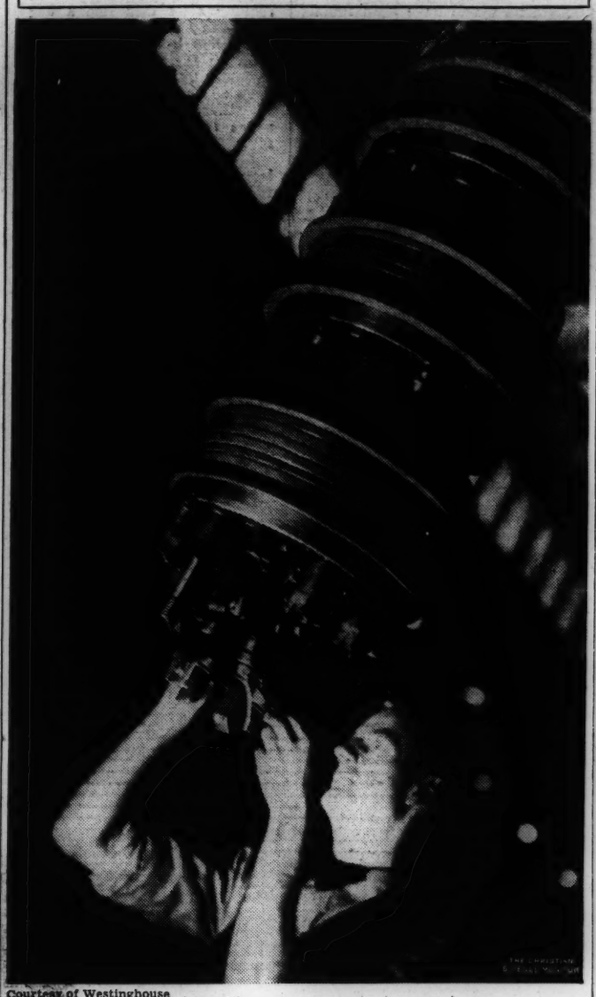
Such a system, he concluded, is singularly self-consistent and harmonious in its operation, "more so than any other now existing or perhaps than ever did exist."

Semi-Technical

Sir Arthur's talk was one of those rare semi-technical addresses given by a man who ranks with Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Max Planck as a leader in cosmological theories. He attempted what no other natural scientist would dare to do—to give a detailed account of the merry-go-round of fragmentary

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Power: Symbol of World Progress



Courtesy of Westinghouse

Engineer's Skillful Hands Control Mighty Forces of Nature

Forge New Tools of Peace, Hull Plea to Power Delegates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Faced by the sobering warning of Cordell Hull, secretary of state, that in all history responsibility to keep the peace "has never been so great as at this hour," some 3000 delegates from 52 nations, assembled here for the World Power conference, turned today to the basic contest between public and private development of power resources for a discussion looking to an ever-widening power age.

The American secretary of state's appeal was addressed to the delegates as men of natural science to turn from construction of engines of destruction to the forging of new tools of peace. To this task the conference which also includes the congress of large dams, immediately turned. Today's discussions rotated upon the contest between public and private methods of development only as a means to an end. That end was the coming of improvement in worldwide conditions through wider use of the vast power resources now available to all nations. In a sense, this spreading of the lesson of power was the text of the entire week's conferences, for all the sessions turn on different aspects of man's utilization of the bounties of nature.

Warning Is Prelude

Yet as a prelude came Secretary Hull's warning and appeal.

In words of unwonted strength and gravity, the American foreign secretary expressed the serious concern of the United States Government at the perilous situation in Europe. There was no hint that the United States is prepared to do anything now about what Secretary Hull described as a threat to civilization. But the expression of official concern rarely has been exceeded in words from a responsible cabinet member of this Government.

Fabric Worn Thin

"The fabric of peace has been worn perilously thin," Secretary Hull said. "If it is again torn asunder by the bloody hands of war it may never be repaired." He called upon the men of natural science, gathered at this conference, to "bend your efforts unceasingly toward perfecting programs of methods for the preservation and promotion of peace. I urge that you insist that the products of your constructive thought and efforts be devoted to constructive ends."

In Constitution Hall, to hear the secretary's speech, were not only some 3000 members and delegates of the third World Power conference and second Congress on Large Dams, but members of the diplomatic corps and officials of the United States

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South, Crying for Pickers, Acts to Bar Cotton Machine

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 8 (AP)—A shortage of cotton pickers plagued mid-south planters today. Wages for pickers soared to the highest level since 1929 and still there were not enough field hands to harvest a rapidly-maturing crop.

There was a 56 per cent wage increase during the past week in parts of the Mississippi delta, from 80 cents a 100 pounds to $1.25. Arkansas planters faced a similar situation.

Farmers searched frantically for additional labor. Should the hot, dry weather continue, observers said, the greater part of the cotton will be gathered by mid-October. The staple loses quality if it stands too long in the field after maturing.

In Clarksdale, Miss., police arrested for vagrancy able-bodied, unemployed men who refused to enter the cotton fields.

In northeast Arkansas, farmers paid $1.15 a 100 pounds to pickers. A few days ago the standard wage scale was 75 cents.

Police Chief Will D. Lee of Memphis said "there are plenty of cotton pickers available here, and we'll be glad to co-operate with planters."

He said the Municipal Employment Bureau could furnish lists of laborers needing work.

No pickers are available from direct relief rolls, he said, "because able-bodied people are not given direct relief. The able-bodied receiving relief are working on government projects."

H. C. Baker, assistant Works Progress administrator for Arkansas, said a few persons had been dropped from relief to take care of the shortage of cotton pickers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 8 (AP)—Mack Rust, co-inventor of a mechanical cotton picker, warned yesterday against any legislative attempts to prohibit its use in the South.

He reiterated a belief that Edward H. Crump, Tennessee political leader, was "honestly mistaken" in his opposition to pickers, and declared:

"If Mr. Crump should succeed in obtaining legislation in Tennessee to prohibit the use of the cotton picker, it would not greatly disturb us as inventors, because we already have a ready market in foreign countries. But, it would disturb us, as citizens of Tennessee, because we would not want the cotton producers of our home state handicapped in their competition with other fields."

Mr. Crump, head of the Shelby county (Memphis) political organization, said last week the picker will mean "more unemployment" while hand picking means work for "every member of a farmer's family" in the fall.

If that work is to be "cut off," he declared, "there should be legislation in every state against" the picker.

Nanking and Canton End Government Rift

HONG KONG, Sept. 8 (AP)—Chinese factions, united under the Nanking Government by agreement, are reported to have solidified national unity by a compromise between the central and southern administrations.

The Nanking (Central) authorities announced settlement of their controversy with the southern (Canton) regime Sept. 6.

Under the terms of the agreement, all Nanking troops in the southern provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi are to be withdrawn with the exception of five divisions which are to assist local commanders in defense of South China.

Informed sources said the agreement was mutually satisfactory to both the national and southern governments and may lead to a strengthened Chinese attitude against Japan.

Woman Flier Cool to Fame's Bid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—In the midst of offers of contracts to pose for motion pictures, to lecture on the grasslands circuit, to make exhibition flights across the continent, and to endorse this and that, Mrs. Beryl Clutterbuck Markham, English housewife-aviator, maintained an imperturbable calm here today. She might do any one of them, she admitted, and then again she might not do any of them.

Her chief interest was the plane in which she was the first woman to fly alone from east to west across the Atlantic and which is bogged down in a swamp near Louisburg, N. S., where she landed Sept. 5 with her supply of fuel almost exhausted.

Mrs. Markham discounted stories that the plane is badly damaged and stated that she believed it could easily be brought to New York city for her further use.

Mrs. Markham, who is staying at the Hotel Ritz Carlton, kept a round of engagements yesterday in the same gray slacks, brown shoes, and checkered shirt which she wore on her flight, and went to a dinner party in her honor last evening in borrowed clothes.

Today she went through a process of what she termed "freshening up," which consisted mainly of shampoo and manicure, and then went on a round of Fifth avenue shops to replenish her wardrobe.

A quiet dinner in her room at the hotel was scheduled for this evening and Mrs. Markham was sure she would eschew Broadway allurements and roof gardens for the sleep which she thinks would be preferable at the moment.

Nova Scotia Flier Plans To Salvage Ocean Plane

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 8 (AP)—Ray Goodwin, Cape Breton Flying club director, planned a trip to Baleine Cove today to salvage Mrs. Beryl Markham's monoplane, "The Messenger," mired in a bog at the end of a transatlantic flight, Sept. 5.

Mr. Goodwin, who flew to the assistance of Mrs. Markham when she reported to the Cape Breton Flying club her plane had crashed, was instructed by New York backers of the Markham flight to take charge of the machine, repair it and test it, preparatory to having it sent to New York.

Governmental Power Control Splits Parley

Delegates of 52 Nations Hear Arguments on Public Ownership

New Deal Is Target

Electrical Devices Speeds Session; Robot Typists Keep Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The World Power conference in session here is probably the most completely electrified conference the world ever has seen.

Electric stenographers and electric interpreters are facilitating the business sessions and in moments of leisure, delegates from 52 nations are studying models of gigantic hydro-electric dams, electrified farms and electric elevators built to accommodate the Columbia river salmon.

Robot Stenographers

The robot stenographers before the end of the week are expected to have taken down close to 800,000 words in four languages on wax records for permanent preservation.

The electric interpreting system is described by conference officials as "effective enough to have straightened things out even in the Tower of Babel." The device is the largest of its kind ever assembled in this country, permitting the 3000 delegates from all parts of the world to carry on highly involved technical discussions and debates even though they do not speak a common tongue.

The four languages of the conference are English, French, German and Spanish. A speaker uses the language of his choice. Announcements and prepared speeches are given simultaneously while extemperaneous remarks are summarized at the end of the talk. All the delegate has to do to unscramble the jumble is to put on head phones provided at his seat, and tune in on the language he understands.

In order to get a system extensive enough to take care of this conference, it was necessary to bring the only two available units in the world from Europe and to construct a third unit. The system saves considerable time over the old days when it was necessary to listen first to the speaker, then to three or four interpreters in succession.

At the extensive exhibit prepared for the conference, you can see models of the electric elevators the government is building to take salmon around the mammoth Bonneville dam between Washington and Oregon.

There is a model of a dam with water going underneath, instead of over the top. It is one of the adjustable roller dams built in the Mississippi river by the army engineers.

The rural electrification administration is showing a small-sized revolving model of a farm before and after electrification.

Head-On Clash

A head-on clash between advocates of public and private ownership of waterpower featured one side of the conference. Harlow S. Persons, REA power consultant, charged before the conference that America's private utilities place a $17,000,000,000 "book value" on their properties, although their physical worth is about $12,000,000,000. He declared the power industry in the United States is "essentially monopolistic."

J. F. Fogarty, head of the North American Co., answering for the utilities, declared the New Deal's regulation of holding companies is an "apparent indictment" of the system. Despite the Government's attitude, he said, "ample evidence exists that the sound holding company has been, and will in the future continue to be an important contributor to the further development of the electric light and power industry."

Points to Stock Sales

Judge Robert E. Healy of the SEC said holding companies should "devote themselves more to the production of electricity than to the sale of stocks and bonds."

Interest in the controversy, which ran like a thread through several round tables today, was enhanced by other forecasts that it will be an electrical world 15 or 20 years hence. Furthermore, the American controversy took its place in the world picture by the presence of European and Latin-American representatives, and others. Their papers showed a marked trend to governmental regulation or ownership, in striking contrast to the situation in the United States, where, according to Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, 94 per cent of the electric business still is handled by private utilities.

Outside of the United States, other speakers pointed out, the two great exceptions to public ownership are China and Chile.

The issue of public vs. private ownership figured also in the round table on coal, oil and other fuels. C. F. Hosford Jr., chairman of the National Bituminous Coal commission saw the only hope for the soft coal industry in the United States in federal regulation. From a profit standpoint, he said, the industry has lost more ground in the last 15 months than it had in the preceding 10 years. For more than 10 years, he added, the coal industry suffered a continuous decline until checked in 1933 and 1934 by the NRA coal code.

One of the most direct controversies over public vs. private owner-

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British Astronomer Describes Activities of Sun's Interior

(Continued from Page 1)

atoms as they are thought to be frantically being built up and torn down in the interior of the sun.

"Now," he declared, "we can see more or less what is happening at 10,000,000 degrees centigrade (18,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit) in the solar interior. Crowded together within a cubic centimeter there are more than a quadrillion atoms, twice as many free electrons and 20,600 trillion x-rays.

"The x-rays are traveling with the speed of light, and the electrons at 10,000 miles a second. Most of the atoms are hydrogen atoms or, rather, since they have lost their astellite electrons, simply protons traveling at 300 miles a second. Here and there there will be heavier atoms, such as iron, lumbering along at 40 miles a second.

Small Wonder

"I have told you the speeds and the state of congestion of the road, and I will leave you to imagine the collisions. Small wonder if the atoms are found with their garb of electrons badly torn, or even stripped naked."

The stripped atoms are pictured as continually capturing free electrons, and so to speak, repairing their dress; but scarcely has the captured electron settled when an x-ray bears down on it and explodes it away.

"This is not a fanciful picture," explains Sir Arthur, "these are phenomena which have been found happening in the laboratory when we use x-rays of the same wavelength and electrons of the same speed as in the sun. There is no need to go beyond the limits of terrestrial experiment to discover what is happening to the population, and all the calculations have an experimental basis."

Rushing Violently

The electrons are rushing violently hither and thither, but on the whole they do not get any farther forward, for gravitation pulls them back and keeps the material of the star in equilibrium. The X-rays, however, gradually lead outwards. They are subbject to gravitation, according to Sir Arthur, but because of their velocity of 186,000 miles a second, they have sufficient speed to escape from any star.

"It is just the same as in the theory of planetary atmospheres, where gravitation is sufficient to retain the heavier constituents, but the lightest atoms have sufficient velocity to escape. The planet thus loses the lightest gases; and in the same way, the star loses (or radiates) photons of radiation.

"I should explain that, although these photons are X-rays in the interior of the star, they are transformed down to longer wave-length in passing through the last few thousand kilometers of comparatively cool matter, so that it is in the form of light and heat waves that they finally escape.

Like Rioting Mob

"So you may picture a photon of radiation, barging first one way then another, like a man in a rioting mob—absorbed by an atom and flung out again in a new direction. In this way a photon in the sun will wander aimlessly round in the interior for a million years or more until, just by accident, it finds itself at the exit of the maze—shoots through—and makes a bee-line across space to the Oakridge reflector where Professor Shapley photographs it.

"Having first ascertained the particulars about the population that I have been describing, we can apply the laws (based on laboratory experiment) which determine the amount of obstruction offered by atoms and electrons to the passage of X-rays, and so find how many photons leak out into space per second. We can compare this result with observation—that is to say, we can see whether Professor Shapley catches as many of them with his telescope as (according to our calculation) he ought to catch—in short, whether the star is actually as bright as our calculation makes it.

"In the last few years we have found a complication in the calculation which I must now explain. At an earlier stage we had to ask the physicist to supply a formula giving the temperature of a gas when the pressure and density are known. Not unreasonably he will object—"you have not given me enough information. What is the gas? oxygen? iron vapor? mercury vapor? or what? We cannot say—

Withdraws Objection

"But on second thought he withdraws the objection. 'Never mind. Ordinarily it would make a big difference, but at the high temperatures we are concerned with it makes practically no difference what element we take. The atom will be almost completely ionized, that is to say their satellite electrons will be moving as free particles. We only want to know the average weight per free particle. The number of satellite electrons in an atom is roughly half the atomic weight—so that we shall have roughly two units of weight per particle. (For example oxygen . . .) Owing to this remarkable property it has been possible to make considerable progress with the theory of the interior of a star without knowing what chemical elements it is composed of.'

"Those are the physicists' second thoughts. But on third thoughts he exclaims—'Bother! There's hydrogen.' The rule that there are two units of weight per particle does not work for hydrogen. It has atomic weight 1 and splits up into a proton and electron so that the average weight per particles is ½—instead of 2. That makes a vast difference."

Eight Specialists

The Eddington lecture was the climax of a day in which eight specialists in many fields of knowledge spoke on factors determining "Human Behavior." His only explanation of the source of the tremendous energy being radiated by the sun and stars, was that the fuel sources are to be found within the atom, liberated by the tremendous temperatures and pressures. According to Sir James Jeans, a fellow natural scientist and countryman of Sir Arthur, there is sufficient energy locked up within a chunk of coal the size of a bowl of peas to run all the steamships on the Atlantic for six months.

But as for Sir Arthur's picture of the solar interior, he said when interviewed, "I will not guarantee that the conclusions I have put forth to you today will survive the progress of knowledge in the next 50 years. If by then the stars of gaseous constitution which we accept today have given place to liquid stars or solid stars—or, as I once suggested, crystalline stars composed of gaseous crystals—well! there have been even more surprising changes in science than that.

"But I believe firmly that the conclusions are such as fit our present scientific knowledge; and that they represent present day astronomy in step with present day physics."

Kruger Park Lion Chases Cars in Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg, S. Af.

ONE of the lions in the Kruger National park is becoming well known to tourists in the Pretorius Kop district on account of a playful habit of running after cars like a dog after a boy on a bicycle.

The lion lies in wait on the road. On the approach of a car he jumps up, runs alongside for some 30 or 40 yards, biting at the tires, and growling, and seems thoroughly to enjoy the fun.

Apparently he is quite harmless and considers this a new form of sport, though some of the occupants of cars don't always appreciate the fun the first time.

Higher Pay for 1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—More than 1,000,000 men in the engineering industry in this country are affected by a new wage agreement. The offer of the Employers' Federation for an amendment in wages by which the war bonus is increased by 3s. a week to all adult male workers was accepted here by representatives of the executives of 37 unions in the engineering industry.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

back the rebel advance on Madrid from the south and apparently forestall a rebel drive to recapture Toledo before its crumbling Alcazar falls to the mercy of loyalist besiegers.

More ominously, meanwhile, roll the repercussions of Spain's war throughout Europe and even to American shores.

Revolt breaks out in Portugal's fleet anchored under the guns of land forts in the Tagus river near Lisbon. It is reported quickly suppressed, but proves the existence of sympathetic unrest generated by the civil war in Spain. Portugal's navy is reputedly affected by liberal and radical ideas, whereas the army is more firmly committed to the conservative dictator.

Thus threatened at home by forces sympathetic to the government in Spain, Portugal continues to resist British pressure to join in the neutrality committee. Portuguese authorities know that their dictatorship would fall should Spanish rebels lose. They squirm vigorously, therefore, under all efforts to limit their ability to aid the rebels.

Labor demonstrates in favor of the Spanish Government both in Spain and in Britain, but a counter-move unexpectedly appears in France, where a protest "occupation" strike is protested in turn by conservative workers, who themselves go on strike against the first strike.

This protesting against a protest strike occurred at Claremont-Ferrand where 2000 of the rightest—anti-strike "strikers"—barricaded themselves in the local police prefecture which they announced they would hold as long as the leftists strikers continued to occupy the plant of the Michelin Tire Co. The left group promptly advanced on the prefecture with raised fists and shouts of invective, but were driven back by mobile guardsmen before they could come to blows with their labor antagonists inside.

In Mexico further aid to the Spanish Government is advocated in the Senate. Already the Mexican Government has sold 20,000 rifles and 20,000,000 pounds of amunition to the Spanish loyalists. They constitute the only war supplies which have been openly and legally sold to Spain since the neutrality agreement was promulgated.

Fliers—Speed Trophy Captured for France

A Frenchman emerges as the hero of the annual American air races which marked the Labor Day week end in Los Angeles. He is Lieut. Michael Detroyat, son of France's Air Minister. Tall, athletic, friendly and most impulsive, he captured the hearts of the multitude when he ran off with the Greve trophy event, speed classic of the races, from the field of American fliers.

He covered the 100 miles—20 laps around a five-mile course—at 247.300 miles per hour. The old mark was 215.257.

Second in the limelight only to the French speeder was Harold Neumann, who won the Sheel trophy race one day, the Shell award for the 50-mile event for planes of 375 cubic inch displacement the second, and came second to Detroyat in the Greve event on the third day.

The races evidenced progress in steamlining of airplanes to the point where engineers consider the minimum wind drag has been achieved. New planes have nothing exposed which can be concealed.

Transport officials talked about the passenger plane of the future, predicting within five years a 50-passenger ship which will fly above most storms at 20,000-foot altitude at a cruising speed of 250 miles per hour. Such a plane would make the regular run from New York to Los Angeles in nine hours.

The Army Air Corps showed off to the public for the first time its its latest in high power—a 14-cylinder, twin row, radial engine. The ordinary radial airplane motor is built in a single circular row. High powered engines were usually nine cylinders. Putting cylinders in two rows, or banks, opens new prospects of increased engine power.

Mrs. Beryl Markham, first woman to make the westward Atlantic crossing by air alone, does some hasty shopping on Fifth Avenue this morning to acquire a change of clothes from those she has worn since leaving England. Simultaneously she maintains complete silence as to contract offers which have poured in on her for everything from the movies to cosmetic advertising endorsements.

Labor—Federation Head Advises Nonpartisanship

The split in organized labor's ranks begins to take on political aspects. Republicans, fishing in troubled waters, get a nibble when William Green, President of the A. F. of L. and leader of the conservative craft union element, attacks the Administration's paternalism and endorses nonpartisanship in a Labor Day speech.

Six months ago organized labor was tacitly, if not avowedly, behind the Roosevelt cause. Mr. Green was on the Roosevelt bandwagon. But since then much has changed. The federation is rent in twain by the defection of the industrial unions, led by John L. Lewis. And the latter have allied themselves so completely with the Roosevelt administration that the old A. F. of L. itself begins to look upon the friend of its enemy with distrust.

Meanwhile, a pro-labor Roosevelt measure approached a crucial test in Seattle, Washington, as both sides prepare for a hearing before the regional labor board on the newspaper guild strike, which has tied up the Seattle Post-Intelligencer for 26 days. Lawyers for Publisher William Randolph Hearst prepare to contest the validity of the Wagner Labor Relations act, under which the hearing will be held. Labor's loyalty to the Roosevelt administration depends largely on upholding of this act.

Harlem Now Has Negro Judge

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Harlem home to the largest negro colony in the country, today had the first negro magistrate in New York city's history.

Myles Paige, negro lawyer and leader, was inducted into office in Harlem court where 880,000 cases were handled last year.

"Your appointment to this high office gives notice to the world that New York administration of justice does not bar any race, creed, or color," said Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman Jr. at the ceremonies.

Return of Italy To League Seen In Avenol Visit

ROME, Sept. 8 (AP)—A source close to the Italian Government last night interpreted the visit of J. A. C. Avenol, League secretary, as conclusive evidence that Italy has dropped its noncollaboration policy at Geneva.

This source said Italy would return in the forthcoming League of Nations Council session, thus answering the question which arose when Baron Pompeo Aloisi walked out of the last one because of the presence of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

Unless someone raises the issue, the Government source said, Italy would not insist on recognition of its new African empire, but would let bygones be bygones and come back into the League fold.

At the same time, however, it was made clear that efforts to treat Ethiopia as a still independent nation would make Italian participation at Geneva "very difficult."

The visit of M. Avenol to Rome was carefully described as "unofficial routine," as being part of his tour to discuss League questions with various governments.

It was stressed that M. Avenol's visit is tantamount to League initiative to get Italy back in its councils, and that Italy was not wooing League favor.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, minister of foreign affairs, received M. Avenol at Chigi palace for a chat on the League situation yesterday afternoon.

Peru's League Reforms Reject Monroe Doctrine As International Pact

GENEVA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Peru told the League of Nations yesterday that Latin America does not recognize the Monroe doctrine as an international obligation. The declaration was the main feature of a Peruvian memorandum on League of Nations reform.

Peru declared the Monroe doctrine was not a regional understanding, but a unilateral rule of foreign policy of the United States.

The memorandum urged "substantial modifications" in article 21 of the League covenant, which says nothing in the Covenant shall affect the validity of the regional understandings such as the Monroe doctrine, and it was added that the doctrine could not be upheld as an example of such understandings.

"Successive administrations of the United States have always construed it in this sense," the Peruvian memorandum declared. "When the question of its enforcement arose the United States declared it had the sole right to invoke it and to decide the propriety of applying it."

Peru also urged the League to adopt an American continent doctrine refusing to recognize territorial acquisitions obtained by force.

The Monroe doctrine has been summarized as being opposed to any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American states under any guise and to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in the western hemisphere by any non-American power.

More Work Is Urged On Blue Ridge Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina State Planning board, at a meeting held here, passed a resolution urging the continuation of work on the Blue Ridge Scenic Highway and agreed to co-operate in the formation of a council to develop the recreational and scenic features of the Appalachian region.

Approximately $4,500,000 has been allocated to build 70 miles of the route in North Carolina. An additional $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 will be needed to complete the portion of the road lying in this State, it was stated.

Hague Proposes Ban of Radicals From Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Revolutionary representatives of the people will be banned from Parliament in the Netherlands, and revolutionary publications will be curbed under the proposed revision of the Constitution just completed by a Government commission.

The work of a revision of the country's statute was achieved in five months, while the revised statute is expected to come into force before the general elections for the Second Chamber of Parliament early next year.

The revision gives to the Government greater constitutional freedom to act against extremists from both Left and Right. Communist propaganda carried on in Communist publications as well as by the few Communists in the Parliament, has irritated the majority of the people.

Moreover, it gave some appearance of justification to the National Socialist movement, which advocated National Socialist methods of stamping out the proselytes of Moscow. The revised statute permits the expulsion from Parliament of one who advocates illegal measures and abolishes parliamentary immunity for ministers or members of Parliament who incite to violence.

The National Socialists also may feel the pinch of the law. Recently their publications have struck a distinctly revolutionary note, while the statements of their leaders, criticizing the Government and the parliamentary system, differs from those of the Communists only in viewpoint, but not in loudness or extremism.

The proposed revision also includes a reduction of the income of the Crown.

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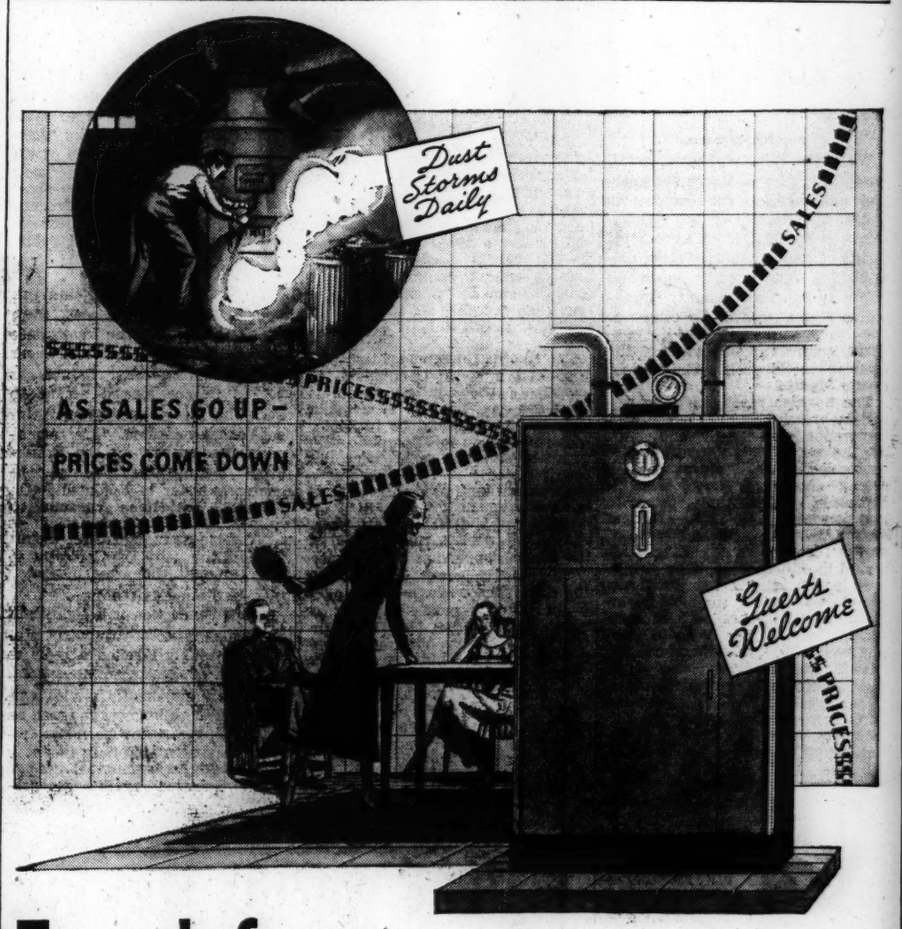

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Fall Tours Becoming Popular As Labor Day Customs Change

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

Traveling down the 1936 tourist trail to the Labor Day turn, we find that agencies, rail, bus, air, and steamship companies are tinting tills with green and silver to the jingle, "it is one of the best tourist seasons in a decade." And they further claim, although ledgers are now bulging with new records, that there is every indication the next two months will see one of the greatest travel movements in many a moon.

To go back two decades or more, Labor Day was usually the "zero" hour for all vacationists to pack their bags, close camp, and return home for the beginning of another school and business year. Of course, there were a few hardy ones who ventured to travel after the Labor Day deadline, but the general custom was to consider vacationing over when the first Monday in September rolled around.

Increasingly Popular

Those days are gone forever. During the intervening years travel in fall and winter months has become increasingly popular. After-Labor-Day travelers returned with alluring stories of the glorious fall air, colorful foliage, ripening fruit, "frost on the pumpkin," and days of brilliant sunshine. And today thousands either extend their holidays or make it a definite point to travel during September and October, especially in northern United States and Canada.

A large percentage of the autumn travel is in mountain resorts where verdant hills slowly change their summer dress from vivid greens to the warmth of scarlet reds and golden browns. New England has long been famous for its autumn days. This year this section is making preparations to accommodate visitors from all parts of the country. Travel companies are co-operating by offering low rates. Hotels and lodging houses have announced that accommodations will be available far into the fall months.

Numerous Tours

Travel companies have planned numerous tours for the autumn months. For those who like the Adirondacks will find that all methods of travel are offering exceptionally reduced rates and increased facilities of travel to this region. Officials of the Adirondack Resorts Association are preparing, for what they predict, will be the busiest September ever to be experienced in the Adirondacks and the Champlain Valley.

Hotels in all parts of the Adirondacks, as far north as Rouses Point, south to Albany and throughout the vast territory bordered on the east by Lake Champlain and the west by the St. Lawrence, are offering special rates for September and hotels that in previous seasons have closed their doors promptly after Labor Day, will remain open throughout, the month when the Adirondacks convert their slopes into an enormous panorama of color.

Blue Ridge Mountains

Virginia's Blue Ridge mountains, where the newly dedicated Shenandoah National Park stretches vast acres of scenic beauty, and the 60-mile or so sky-line drive scales the tree tops, continues to be a popular resort for tourists. Before 1936 has ended Virginia expects its scenic attractions will bring $150,000,000 into the state, the largest figure in Virginia's history. The autumn travel, which is just getting under way, is expected to be one of the greatest in the annals of the Old Dominion.

Traveling a bit farther south the tourist will find another of America's great vistas, the Great Smoky National Park of Tennessee. Here may be found mountains cloaked in ever changing hues of bluish mist; trails carpeted with crisp leaves; and the strange music of capering brooks as they dash away to far off rivers.

National Parks

In the west, where numerous mountain ranges break the skyline, travelers will find all the glories of fall awaiting them. And then there are the National parks, taking for example, the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. To date this playground of Uncle Sam's has broken all-time record for visitors. On Aug. 15 the 1936 total reached 321,791, surpassing by 3793 the full season of 1935 when 317,998 tourists entered the five gateways.

Every mode of travel reflected the great surge of visitors to the park. Rail travel is well over 2000 ahead of last year, holding a percentage increase of 19.1 per cent over 1935. And because rail, bus, and air travel will continue to bring visitors to the park well into the early days of October, officials predict that the 1936 season will roll up a total number of visitors exceeding 400,000. Other popular parks and recreation centers are reporting the same trend.

Canadian Tours

In Canada, travel in the fall of the year is delightful. We can say this from first-hand experience because several years ago we undertook a tour of the Gaspe Peninsula in early October. The days were glorious and nights cool. More and more each year hotels at popular Canadian resorts are extending their closing dates. This summer tourist travel in Canada during the midsummer months has broken all records according to official tourist bureau figures.

Father and Son Study For Degrees Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Working side by side for their master's degree, Roy Dotson, superintendent of the high school division of the Appalachian State Teachers College, at Boone, N. C., and his son, Hugh Hight Dotson, English teacher in a Durham junior high school, are pursuing their studies at the Duke University summer school. They received their bachelor's degree together in 1933.

Three years ago, the two were graduated from the Appalachian College. At the same time, a daughter of the elder Dotson, Mrs. Ola Dotson Furr, of Concord, received her degree, and her son was the class mascot. The father is 51 and the son 23. They have about completed their requirements for their master's degree, which they will receive at the next Duke commencement. Then the son plans to study for a Ph. D. degree, while the father will devote his full time to his work at Boone.

Travel

© H. Armstrong Roberts — Seeing the World by Aid of Modern Transportation

Shrines and Temples in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KYOTO, Japan—Within a short radius of this old capital of Japan are many of the country's most famous and historic shrines and temples. Both Shintoism, the simple indigenous faith of Japan, and highly complex Buddhism, which came to Japan from India by way of China and Korea and added new shades of faith and doctrine after it had taken firm root in Japan, are represented.

No brief sketch can give more than a fleeting impression of Kyoto's treasures of architecture, painting, and gardening. It is a veritable fountainhead of old Japanese culture. Perhaps the most impressive of the hundreds of temples is the Nishi Hongan-ji, headquarters of the Shin-shu sect of Buddhism, which rejected certain ascetic practices, such as abstinence from meat and celibacy for the priesthood.

The inferior of the temple, especially the many Japanese sliding doors and wall panels, is magnificently decorated with paintings and carvings. Animals, real and legendary, flowers and birds furnish themes for the artists, and several of the rooms have their special forms of decoration.

Ise

Anyone who visits Ise expecting to find an imposing display of gold, silver or striking exhibitions of craftsmanship is doomed to disappointment. The fascination of Ise is based on historical tradition and natural beauty. The surrounding green hills, the groves of lofty cryptomeria trees, the clear, swift stream in which visitors to the shrine purify themselves by washing their hands — these constitute the setting for the national sanctuary which contains the mirror, one of the three sacred treasures of the land (the others being the sword and the jewel) which constitute the regalia of Japan.

Every 20 years the shrine is torn down and rebuilt, the old wood being cut into small pieces and sold in the form of charms. Excursions of school children, both boys and girls, to Ise are common.

Nara

Japan's two main faiths, Buddhism and Shintoism, are curiously intertwined in this ancient town which preceded Kyoto as the capital of Japan. The quaint animism of Shinto finds expression in shrines devoted to such animals as the deer, the monkey and the fox.

There are many Buddhist memorials, of which perhaps the most striking, although not the most artistic, is the gigantic image of Buddha, seated on a lotus flower, which is found in the Daibutsuden, or Hall of the Great Buddha. The statue, which was cast in 749, is formed of soldered bronze plates. The height of the sitting figure is 53.5 feet; the diameter of the lotus-flower is 68 feet.

Tambaichi

Not far from Nara is the small town of Tambaichi, headquarters of the comparatively modern and rapidly growing Shinto sect, the Tenrikyo. The main buildings of the sect, a huge Shinto place of worship, a school for training missionaries and preachers and a library, in which a hundred thousand volumes are housed, completely dominate the town; and from the moment one gets off the train one is struck by the number of theological students, the men in black gowns and hoods, the women in black dresses.

Jenkins Sets 40 Marks On Utah's Salt Speedway

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 8 (AP)—Ab Jenkins rushed repairs today on his mighty "Mormon Meteor" for another assault "Friday or Saturday" on world land speed records now held by England's Capt. George Eyston.

Some 40 records were reclaimed for America yesterday before a breakdown cut short the sandy-haired Salt Lake City driver's projected 48-hour run at the end of 12 hours. The streamlined, 12-cylinder car after 1942 miles broke a universal joint. He was rated with speeds demonstrated by the airplane-motored racer.

Among the records set by Mr. Jenkins included:

Distance	Jenkins	Old records
700 kilometers	162.47	153.3
500 miles	159.63	152.3
Three hours	159.92	152.1
1000 kilometers	159.41	151.5
Six hours	157.33	151.7
1000 miles	156.47	152.1
2000 kilometers	157.18	151.9
12 hours	152.84	149.03

World Free Trade Rally Links Peace and Access to Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Henry George's vision of a world which will "turn to works of usefulness the enormous forces now dedicated to destruction" received powerful support from the Fifth International Conference to promote Land Value Taxation and Free Trade which has just closed here. Likewise, the eminent American economist's single tax plan was supported.

More than 460 delegates from 26 countries took part in the discussions.

In his opening address Mr. Charles O'Connor Hennessy, a former state Senator of New Jersey, said that until men within national boundaries were set free by access to natural opportunities through the destruction of land monopoly, the reduction of tax burdens that bore so heavily on labor and its earnings, and the removal of the inummerable obstructions to trade, the world could not expect enduring peace.

Functions of Government

Governments could best serve their people and the world, Mr. Hennessy thought, when they learned to "limit their chief functions to the establishment of the concepts of justice and freedom."

Their legitimate concern, he said, should be not to do things for people but "in setting people free, under equality of right and opportunity, to do things for themselves; where honest toil and its just rewards will be opened to all, and where the intellectual and spiritual emancipation of mankind will grow to the glorious attainments" envisioned by Henry George.

Access to Raw Materials

In discussing the economic causes of war and the industrial slump, Mr. Ole Wang of Norway said that free access to raw materials should silence the cry for colonial expansion. It was agreed, he added, that the need for colonies originated in exchange difficulties.

The return to Germany of its colonies and their inclusion in its currency system would not remove that difficulty, he contended, owing to the small size of Germany's foreign trade with its colonies. The true remedy, Mr. Wang held, was in "establishing free distribution and exchange of goods between all countries." Thereafter the exchange difficulties would solve themselves.

Economic Slavery Seen

Mr. Josiah C. Wedgwood approached the colonial problem from the viewpoint of land tenure. All across Africa, he said, "the landless proletariat has arrived."

In reality it was of little use taking credit for the abolition of chattel slavery if "with our eyes open we allow economic slavery to take the place of the old outworn form of compulsory labor." This is a "slavery," he went on, which sets men's bodies free, but locked up all they needed for subsistence.

What kept the hordes of peasants in Eastern Europe "on edge," asked Dr. S. Vere Pearson. The investigations of H. Hessell Tiltman, he said, had shown that if their tax and debt load could be lifted and thereby the effective cash income of every peasant home be raised to five shillings a week, all the factories of Western Europe would be working overtime to appease their appetite for goods.

Instead, they were taxed to the hilt "to keep them controlled by armies and police" and because recent land reforms, based as they were on land purchase," have but increased land ownership, taxes and debts."

Land nationalization schemes, he claimed, had evil results if they were based on the purchase and subdivision of land with the aid of State funds. For they presented the land to a new set of landowners and imposed fresh tax burdens on producers.

Mechanization of Farming

In the white man's world, Mr. Bue Bjoerner, of Copenhagen, said, the mechanization of agriculture and industry had had the result of increasing production but decreasing the number of people working. But more people were now engaged in looking after the distribution of these goods. Thus trade, navigation and transportation were employing more and more people.

For the 14 countries investigated by Prof. Eli F. Heckscher, the Swedish economist, from 1920 to 1930 their agricultural population dropped from 35.1 to 31.3 per cent while trade and transportation went up from 16.8 to 18.4 per cent

That was an important development from the point of view of free trade, Mr. Bjoerner claimed, for that part of the population whose interest could be maintained in defending trade restrictions and protection was steadily decreasing.

Rare Oyster-Eating Fish Caught Near Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—On the inner shores of Moreton Island on the Queensland coast near Brisbane, a fisherman netted 36 fish of a species believed to be previously unknown. The ichthyologist of the Queensland Museum, descibed the fish as of the oyster-eater family, and shared with that species the habit of eating on its head, its tail pointing upward and clear of the water.

The fish ranges from 16 to 36 pounds, and raids oyster beds at mid-tide, wrenching the oysters from rocks. The oysters are taken whole, the crushed shell ejected and the oyster swallowed. The upper body of the fish is of a metallic green-blue and the lower silver. The tail is a brilliant yellow.

President Sets Week of Oct. 4 For Fire Prevention

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt has designated the week beginning Oct. 4 as National Fire Prevention Week.

The following proclamation was issued at the White House:

Whereas the annual fire loss in the United States includes thousands of human lives taken and hundreds of millions of dollars of property values destroyed; and

Whereas this loss has been materially reduced by the preventive measures adopted during recent years; and

Whereas further improvement can be brought by our common effort to eliminate fire hazards and to prevent destructive fires in the home, school, factory, and forest, and on the farm:

Now therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and designate the week beginning Oct. 4, 1936, as Fire Prevention Week, and I invite the co-operation of all of our people in the further elimination of existing fire hazards to the end that the loss of life, the destruction of property, and the suffering caused thereby may be still further reduced.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of September in the year of our Lord 1936, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 161st.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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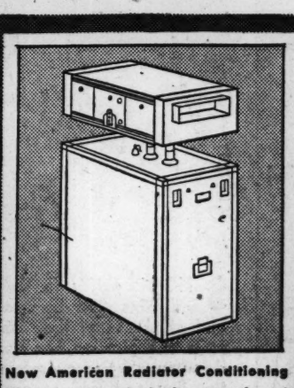
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Brazilians Celebrate Anniversary of Liberty

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 8 (AP)—Police in Brazil's capital and in the northeastern state of Bahia announced the arrest of "numerous" members of the "Brazilian integralist action," a movement of fascist type. Several army officers were among those arrested.

Closing the movement's headquarters in Bahia, the police seized documents which were rumored without confirmation to include plans for the assassination of Juracy Magalhaes, 29-year-old governor of the state, himself an army officer.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 8—All Brazil celebrated the 114th anniversary of the declaration of Brazilian independence yesterday.

Brazilians, like most people, "love a parade" and Sept. 7 without the rolling of drums and the tramp of marching feet would be an independence day improperly observed. Yet it is somewhat strange that the celebration should always take on a martial aspect because Brazil won its freedom from Portugal in 1822 by a bloodless revolution which left no great military heroes. And it is somewhat strange, too, that the present Republic should make so much of a day when the nation became a monarchy.

The statement of President Vargas with respect to the first divisionary cavalry regiment explains the meaning of the day which is being celebrated: . . . "considering, that to keep alive traditions is a worthy labor and results in maintaining alive the sentiment of nationality; that the most important date in the history of Brazil . . . is the seventh of September because it recalls the birth of a free nation; that the Republic should never forget the inestimable services of the past regime . . . it is decreed" that the direct successor of the first cavalry regiment organized in Brazil, by the viceroys, and by order of the Prince-regent, d. Joao in 1806, should be known henceforth as the "Dragoons of the Independence."

Shrine of Independence

In Sao Paulo, the day was celebrated by visits to the shrine of independence. On the outskirts of the city the towering Ypiranga Museum stands almost on the exact spot where Brazilian independence was declared.

On Sept. 7, 1822, Prince Pedro, who had been left in Brazil when his father, Dom Joao VI, returned to Portugal, was on his way home to Rio de Janeiro on horseback when he received a letter which caused him to act immediately. He turned to his traveling companions, cried "independence or death" and tore off his epaulets and the Portuguese colors and signified in this way that he was willing to head a new Latin-American state. Shortly afterward he was crowned Pedro I, the first emperor of Brazil.

In the museum is a large painting in which this event is pictured and admiring crowds have visited it and the museum where there is an admirable collection of Braziliana.

Since 1930 Brazil has suffered a depression, the Paulista revolution of 1932, the Communist rebellion of 1935.

Has Withstood Storms

The present regime has withstood all these storms and the nation is in a period of relative prosperity. Cotton is a new element in the economic situation and the nation which once exported almost solely coffee now sends out also cotton, meats and tropical fruits.

In this period, Brazil aided in the solution of the Leticia and Chaco conflicts and has begun a new policy of closer friendship with Argentina, Uruguay and other neighbors.

Since the adoption of the new constitution state elections seem to show that the new electoral law is much more satisfactory than the preceding one. Many salutary reforms have been made and there is a rather widespread search after "culture." New educational ideas and programs are referred to in all the speeches which are made on this day.

In all records of national progress and in many of the addresses already delivered on this Brazil's July fourth have referred to the industrial progress of the nation and to its growing population. Since 1930 factories of all sorts have sprung up like mushrooms. Electrical fixtures, delicate steel anthropometric measuring instruments, radios, and other modern industrial devices which six years ago were imported can now be bought "nacional."

In 1819 the population of Brazil was slightly under 10,000,000, now it is slightly over 45,000,000. It is computed that Brazil, which is larger than the United States, excluding Alaska, can support and maintain a population of over 900,000,000.

Today the nation is back at work. In order to exploit its vast resources to the best advantage it is training leaders, building railroads, automobile roads and flying fields. Trade with Germany and Italy on a barter basis is being expedited. Exports to other Latin-American countries are being increased. And the present Government has definitely established as a norm, the diversification of production.

Smart Bear Winters In Steam-Heated Den

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone National Park boasts of having the "smartest" bear in the park; at least, that is the claim of William Kearns, junior park naturalist.

The bear, a resourceful mother black, has found for herself a steam-heated hibernating den which, winter after winter, provides her with the most comfortable quarters. The den is an extinct hot spring cavern located at the base of a series of old hot spring terraces. The cavern itself is about three feet high and six feet across. Enough heat is generated from remnants of steam vents to provide a comfortable steam-heated apartment for the bear all winter.

Molecules Link Water to Solids, Chemists Learn

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8 (AP)—Strong evidence that ordinary water resembles solids more than gases in the arrangement of molecules, was presented today by Prof. Peter Debye, of the University of Berlin before the American Chemical Society.

Professor Debye said his revolutionary view of the structure of one of the most abundant compounds was arrived at through an intensive study of the dielectric constant of liquids.

A dielectric material was described as one which transmits electrical forces or effects by induction rather than by conduction, and the dielectric constant is a definition of the behavior of such a material in an electric field.

Since water is a condensation of two gases it always has been assumed that its molecular arrangement was as unorganized as those of gases, which have no more order than a swarm of gnats, the German chemist said.

"Altering the historic conception, chemistry is showing that liquid water consists of groups of molecules placed in nearly as orderly a grouping as molecules in crystals" he added.

"Recent studies using the dielectric constant and other properties of liquids have demonstrated that actually the molecules in liquids are arranged in more or less definite patterns which are characteristic of solids and which are totally absent in gases."

The proof of the semi-crystalline structure of water was determined by calculation and the refraction of light from steam and other gases obtained from liquids, he said.

Latin America Stirred by Spanish Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

fluence of world events Costa Rica was shocked beyond all measure by an event in the summer of 1935. This was an exhibition of gangsterism with Communist shadings. In Panama small groups of young intellectuals are beginning to grapple with the social problems of the tiny nation.

The Caribbean world, however, does not reflect accurately the true state of affairs in the Latin-American world. The shadow of the United States, the stronger economic ties and the greater influence of American political trends all conspire to mar and blur the picture and to make the outlines of the issues more confused and less distinct. But as one moves farther away from that area the real divisions appear and the nature of the present struggle and its possibilities begin to take clearer shape.

On the continent of South America there are today "socialist," "fascist," "popular Front," "conservative" and "liberal' governments, but in almost all of these nations right and left are araigned right and left are arraigned The similarity with Spain is striking. On the one side are the landed aristocrats, the clericals, the capitalists and industrialists and in most cases the actual ins. On the other are students, many intellectuals, workers, peoples of Amerind and African descent, and paradoxically, politicians of opportunistic philosophy who have guessed wrong, thus far as to which way the cat was going to jump. As in Spain, the military forces are often divided.

Division Into Two Camps

But to a far greater extent than in Spain the division into two camps in Latin America is based on personalist considerations rather than on deep-rooted and well-thought out principles or philosophy. This gives the whole situation an appearance of insubstantiality, of confusion and of artificiality. On the Fascist side are the few and on the other are the many. The latter, however, are not organized nor are all of the masses in many of the nations aware of the struggle. Thus few nations are all mobilized for or against any of these isms. Specific illustrations will bring out the actual state of affairs.

Venezuela is, in one sense, an exception, because that nation has so recently lost the dictator, old style, who governed the land for almost 30 years. Even so the frequent "nationalist" utterances and policies of the present government and many other indications suggest that in this country, too, the struggle of the two *isms* may soon appear as elsewhere in South America. Colombia, also an exception for another reason, however, also indicates very definitely the liberal trend in Latin America. This nation has just amended the constitution of 1886 and separated Church and State. This is tantamount to a social revolution in that land and when to this act are added the other social laws passed by the Liberal Government which has come into power in the last six or seven years, it will be realized that the tendency in Colombia is definitely away from the "right."

Colombia is one of the few South American nations where, by and large, principles rather than personalities have been most influential and the political evolution of which has followed certain definite trends. Though Colombia has not been the model for other states her conditions are not so different from those elsewhere in Latin America and her present trends are significant. When President Lopez, of Colombia, and President Cardenas, of Mexico, exchanged ideas on the forthcoming Pan American Peace Conference there was more than met the eye in the act. Colombia aligned herself thereby in the "liberal" column of Latin American states.

Political Upsets

Just at present Ecuador is passing through a hectic stage and two antagonistic principles and parties of right and left are actively glowering at each other. The nation has suffered many political upsets in the past two or three years and now the issues are beginning to define themselves with the organization of a Nationalist Party to face and fight the "leftist" groups. This small nation illustrates how nature itself confuses the issue. Guayaquil, the port on the Pacific, is the economic capital of the nation. It is a hot tropical city where many Negroes have settled. Far up in the clouds is Quito, though sitting athwart the Equator, it is a cool place surrounded by snow-capped peaks of the Andean range. Quito is the political capital and around it are Amerinds, descendants of the old Incas. To the East lies the Ecuadorian Amazonian region with its tropical, nomad Indians. To the majority of these Amerinds right and left, Communism and Fascism mean nothing at all as yet. But they are beginning to stir and they listen to the siren voices of those who promise them a better day.

Peru is facing an election. This country is the seat of perhaps the best-known leftist party in South America and which not long ago promised to become the South American counterpart of the Mexican Revolutionary Party, the Apra. "Right" and "left" have been at each other in Peru since 1920 and though the "right" has managed by hook and crook to prevail all through these years it has produced a number of martyrs and heroes—for the other side. The "left" in Peru has or has had in its ranks a number of brilliant writers and thinkers whose books have made deep impressions not only in Peru but elsewhere. In fact, the exiling of men like Haya de la Torre and Manuel Seoane has served to spread the doctrines of Aprismo. At this very moment Seoane is in exile, in a country near Peru, where he is the unofficial ambassador of Aprism and all the more heard because he is a "victim" of intolerance and exhibit A of the things the enemies of Aprismo stand for.

Products of War

Bolivia and Paraguay are rather difficult to classify. Their present governments are so very much the products of the long war between them that it is well-nigh impossible to know to what extent they represent real or ephemeral and passing trends. In any event Bolivia is referred to as a "socialist" state and Paraguay as a "totalitarian" republic. Both have in common a very strong and active nationalism which at the moment promises to become the most important factor in their foreign policy. These governments are revolutionary in origin but unlike others, which preceded them in the nineteenth century, both seem to be more advanced and serious than personalist and self-seeking. In spite of their designations both are, in one sense, more leftist than rightist in the policies which they have announced. Especially has the Paraguayan Government given the impression that its "Fascism" is more favorable to the masses than to the aristocrats and that is not an unusual phenomenon in Latin America, where both Fascism and Communism often become step-cousins to the real thing.

This brings us to the A B C countries. These have been the most stable and the most progressive. All three, however, have been passing through revolutionary periods and stages and the end is not yet. In these countries the struggle between Fascism and Communism seems to offer certain common characteristics. The same sort of people are found in each group. The masses are between. And in these the groups or parties are better organized. In the case of Brazil and Argentina the revolutions of 1930 miscarried to the extent that conservatives, relatively speaking, now rule in spite of the fact that the revolutions were prompted by liberals.

Faces Deadlock

Argentina now faces a long-standing deadlock of its congress because of frauds in the elections of the province of Buenos Aires and also the demands for the repeal or amendment of some of its liberal legislation. President Alessandri of Chile, "the first man of the people" to become president of that nation, when he served in his first term, in 1920, now seems to have swung to the rightist side and is confronted with active leftists of socialist, liberal and communist leanings. The recent elections have given the "rights" a majority in the Senate, but this means that the struggle will be prolonged. Brazil is going through a period of transition where none of the forces except those of Communism have come out into the light of day. Many of the Brazilian Communists, however, were politicians, parliamentarians, military officers, professional and others who hardly seemed to belong in such a party.

A pencil dropping on a map of South or Central or Caribbean America, at random, will almost inevitably land on a spot where Fascism, in some form, and Communism, in some form, are in evidence, or where "right" and "left" are the popular issues. Though it has been proved that Latin-American Communism has received more than the moral support of the Soviet Republic, and though it is evident that Latin American Fascism receives more than the moral support of Berlin and Rome, the former by financial aid and the latter by trade and cultural favors, it seems evident to this correspondent that three considerations must be taken into account if the present state of affairs in Latin America is to be understood.

First, long before the Soviet Republic came into being and long before Fascism was born, the trends of political and social division in the key Latin-American countries like Mexico, Chile and Argentina was in the direction of those now apparent and called Communist or Fascist, or "right" and "left."

In the second place, both Communism and Fascism, unconsciously, perhaps, borrowed, imitated or adapated many institutions which were common and commonplace in the Latin American world long before they themselves appeared. Among these are dictatorial rule; state ownership and/or control of industry, commerce, communications, and transportation; censorship; bureaucracy; arbitrary arrest, exile, imprisonment or political assassination; etc.

Thirdly Latin American Fascism and Communism are neither Russian nor Italian or German but very imperfect adaptations of the European models. This becomes crystal clear when the lists of Communist or Fascist leaders of any given Latin American country is closely studied and examined and when Latin American conditions are compared or contrasted with those in Europe.

There is as little similarity between the democracy of the United States and Great Britain, which these countries "adopted" over a century ago, and their present "democratic" institutions, as there is between their present or would-be Fascism and Communism and those of Russia, Italy and Germany. Back of and below all else is a suggestive hint.

In a valiant endeavor to solve serious economic, social and political problems the Latin Americans again have turned to Europe for models. Mexico is, perhaps, the only exception and in many respects this country with its Mexican solution to many of its problems is the best off.

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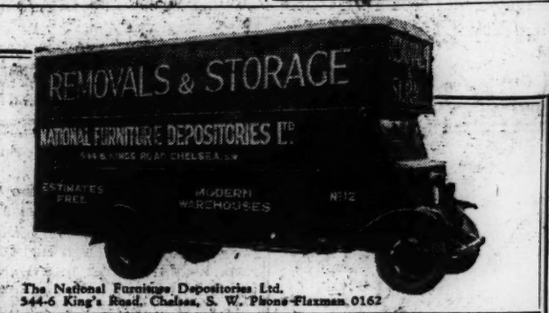

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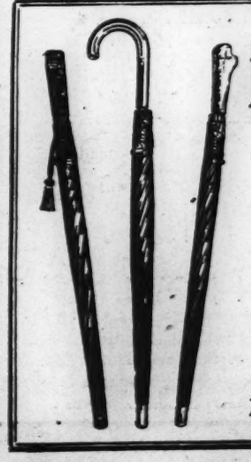
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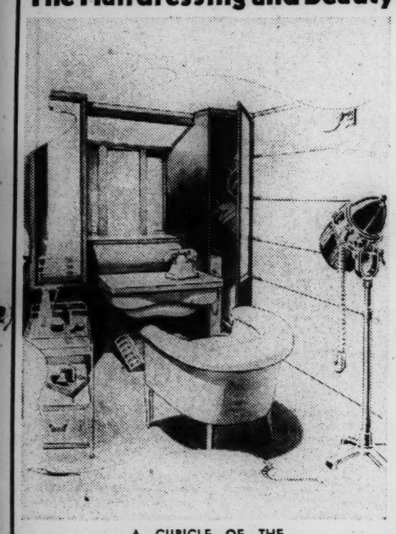
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Portugal Nips Naval Revolt; Madrid Drives Back Fascists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 8—Part of the crews of two Portuguese warships, the sloop Alfonso de Albuquerque (of 2100 tons) and the destroyer Dao (of 1282 tons) munitied this morning in Lisbon Harbor, but the Government, forewarned, took precautionary measures.

The two insurgent ships were hit with a number of shells from the shore batteries and subsequently surrendered and were towed to the beach, mutineer sailors being arrested.

There is perfect quiet all over the country.

The Lisbon incident exemplifies the reality of the danger of Liberal and Socialist - Communist movements in Portugal and explains the strength of feeling in official circles there against the Caballero Government in Spain.

Between the years 1931 and 1934 a series of risings took place against the Salazar Government and another might easily occur.

Socialists Claim Rebels' Drive On Madrid Repulsed

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MADRID, Sept. 8—Government commanders, following reported victories in Toledo province, asserted officially today that rebel resistance in the southern stronghold of Cordoba had "given way."

Fascist troops concentrated at Saragossa, in the northeast, were declared in a "desperate situation" in an official statement from the war ministry.

The new government of Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, called to office last week, laid claim to extensive victories at Talavera de la Reina, 40 miles northwest of Toledo and scene of bitter fighting between rebels and socialists for days.

Serious Situation

The government previously had acknowledged the seriousness of the situation in the Estremadura region just west of Talavera, bordering on Badajoz and Caceres provinces.

The official report lacked further details of the reported situation at Cordoba, seat of extensive rebel operations since the outbreak of the fascist rebellion against the Madrid government 52 days ago.

The war ministry's statement came on the heels of an apparent rebel attempt to bombard the capital from the air once more.

Successes Aid Government

Confidence in the new Government, which includes two Communist ministers in the Cabinet, was asserted to have been bolstered by the Socialist successes reported from the field.

In the capital, a full explanation of the reported bombing of the United States destroyer Kane was demanded by Julio Alvarez Del Vayo, new Socialist minister of state.

Workers throughout the country won a new civil victory when a special tribunal ordered employers to pay their assistants wages amounting to $12,000,000 for time lost during the radical revolt of October, 1934.

Pending an appeal, the employers were instructed to deposit money in Government-controlled banks to indemnify all workers discharged for political reasons during and after the uprising.

San Sebastian's Plea For Amnesty Refused By Fascist Attackers

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SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, France, Sept. 8—A Governor's offer to surrender San Sebastian, reported scene of mob looting, fell on unwilling ears of Spain's fascist rebels today.

The insurgents, closing in methodically on the northern resort city, were reported little interested in the offer and skeptical that its terms could be kept.

The municipal governor sent his son, José, to negotiate with the attacking insurgents in the hope of gaining amnesty for Government defenders and preventing destruction of the city.

His offer was made without the knowledge of the anarchists, who have declared they would set fire to the Bay of Biscay city rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the fascists.

San Sebastian was reported in seething dissension among various elements of government forces. Fighting in the streets between Basque Nationalists, Socialists and anarchists caused many residents to flee.

Batteries of Artillery Back Up Rebel Forces In San Sebastian Drive

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HENDAYE, France, Sept. 8—Columns of fascist rebels—supported by batteries of artillery and field guns—surged ahead to attack Fort Trincherpe, last line of Government defense before San Sebastian.

Rumbling lines of artillery moved into place for an offensive which rebel commanders asserted would remove the only obstacle in the march on the Biscay bay resort city.

Socialist militiamen strengthened their forces inside the besieged fort overlooking the small town of Pasajes.

Sporadic fighting continued near Ancho as the fascists sought to seize control of the highway into the coastal community.

The government General Staff ordered fighting planes into defensive action to bomb consolidated rebel positions in devastated Irun and Fuenterrabia.

A constant stream of refugees continued to flow into France from the battle sector, although their numbers were reduced by rebel domination of the international bridges at Irun and Behobia. Many of the fleeing residents were using boats to cross the 100-foot-wide Bidassoa river constituting the border between France and Spain.

Carlists (traditionalist monarchists) sent food supplies to a number of French citizens gathered at the Irun consulate. The French consul agent, who had remained in Irun with a number of his countrymen, met the victorious rebels with a white flag and was assured that the refugees under his care would be unharmed.

'Admen' Confer on Shipboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Work and pleasure were combined by the British Advertising association in connection with its conference here. The liner Voltaire which arrived with 400 members of the association, among them Sir Ernest Benn, president of the association, was used as hotel and exhibition hall in a journey to various ports and capitals of Europe.

Loyalists Try to Stop Anarchist Forces From Burning Northern Towns

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 8—Anarchists and socialists of the government forces, menaced by a Fascist advance, are fighting among themselves over differences in military strategy.

Anarchists sought to set fire to the city to prevent it from falling into the hands of the attacking rebels. Socialists attempted to prevent damage to the resort town.

The two factions battled in the streets as Anarchists from Bilbao attempted to spread gasoline and touch off a series of blazes.

Crowds surged through the streets shouting "no fires:" fight, which started yesterday, spread behind the government barricades as the rebel advance was reported moving nearer.

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The Great Day

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Young Etonians On the Way to Lord's

So important to these youthful scholars is the annual Eton-Harrow cricket match at Lord's that they couldn't stop even long enough to leave their suitcases between railroad station and playing field.

Britain's Control Of Arms Industry On Union Agenda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 8—The Trade Union Congress, a body with 3,500,000 members representing the entire organized labor movement in Britain, had before it at its annual conference now proceeding at Plymouth proposals for abolition of the private manufacture of arms, also for the nationalization of the armament industry as a whole.

Other international questions also figured in its discussions, the whole problem of how to maintain world peace being one in which the congress takes deep interest. Solidarity between workers in Britain and those in other countries, and especially in Russia, is another point to which several resolutions on the agenda were devoted.

Stability of Exchange

A restatement of British Trade Union policy regarding an international gold standard is put forward in the general council's annual report, which was presented at the conference. "The general council of the Trades Union Congress," this restatement says, "noting the persistent advocacy in certain quarters of an ultimate return to the gold standard, reaffirms its opposition to any such proposal."

The aim of monetary policy, the general council also says, should be first "to stabilize the wholesale prices at a suitable level in this country," and, secondly, "to seek by international agreement the largest practicable measure of stability in the rates of foreign exchange."

Shorter Work Week

The general council in its annual report protests against what it considers to have been "tactics of delay" in dealing with the question of a 40-hour week.

Regarding socialization of the British coal mining industry a scheme is adumbrated based upon centralized control by a public utility corporation.

Concerning the position of the British film industry when the existing law on this subject expires, the general council urges progressive development of the home product. It suggests a new British quota for films exhibited in the United Kingdom to begin with 29 per cent at first and to rise by 54 per cent in the sixth year.

Move to Humanize Rebellion Rebuffed

By the Associated Press

Saint Jean De Luz, France, Sept. 8

FOREIGN diplomats formally acknowledged today the futility of their efforts to "humanize" revolt in the Spanish civil war but said they were ready to renew negotiations between the belligerents "as soon as necessary conditions are fulfilled."

A communiqué confirmed reports that the Spanish Government had canceled the authority of its representative to participate in the negotiations.

The proposals aimed to win concessions from both sides to safeguard property and the lives of non-combatants. The envoys accredited to Madrid had hoped they would pave the way for a truce in the civil strife.

'Hands-Off-Spain' Committee Called Without Portugal

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A European "Hands-Off-Spain" Committee will meet privately at noon tomorrow, it was announced officially today—with or without Portugal.

Nevertheless, Whitehall was patently gloomy because of Lisbon's failure to definitely accept an invitation to participate in the non-intervention negotiations.

Portugal, accepting conditionally, recently insisted that the scope and competence of the Committee be outlined beforehand.

Some observers believed Portugal's absence might result in an impasse, despite long and careful Anglo-French efforts to effect a solid neutrality front toward the Spanish revolt.

The British already have assured Portugal that the Committee will not attempt to mediate the conflict. As its first move, it will survey the manner in which various countries are enforcing arms embargoes and otherwise maintaining non-intervention.

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP)—Germany has appointed Prince Otto von Bismarck, grandson of the "Iron Chancellor" as its representative on the proposed European neutrality committee.

Prince Otto is Chancellor of the German Embassy in London and ex-secretary of the German Legation at Stockholm.

The German Government's move followed assurances from the British Government Friday that neutrality would be the sole aim of the proposed Committee and that "political intrusions" would not be permitted.

La Tolérance est nécessaire

Rien aujourd'hui n'éveille autant les passions des hommes que le qualificatif qu'il convient de donner à leur marque particulière d'intolérance.

La désastreuse expérience espagnole a démontré qu'il existe dans tous les pays une tendance à se diviser en communistes et fascistes, et à venir à l'aide des communistes et fascistes étrangers au coût d'une guerre civile ou même extérieure. Cependant, peu de personnes se sont donné la peine de comprendre les idées derrière les étiquettes qui enflamment de grandes parties de la population au point qu'elles sont prêtes à immédiatement prendre les armes pour défendre ce qu'elles imaginent être leur doctrine.

Bien que philosophiquement parlant, la différence qui sépare les fascistes des communistes soit sans doute immense, nombre de partisans de l'un ou l'autre régime, à part la Russie et l'Italie,—se ressemblent par leur mentalité actuelle. En ce moment chaque fois que se présente l'occasion d'une lutte entre les forces rivales,—celles-ci paraissent résolues à assurer l'extermination de leurs adversaires. Chaque côté souhaiterait imposer une dictature rigoureuse. Toutes les libertés seraient supprimées au nom de la liberté. On ferait la guerre au nom de la paix. Car la folie humaine n'a point de limites dès qu'on brandit les étendards du communisme et du fascisme.

Il est singulier que,—alors qu'une clameur exprimant un sincère désir de paix s'élève plus puissamment que jamais,—alors que les institutions internationales sont formées pour organiser la paix,—alors que des rassemblements populaires, des pétitions, des plébiscites et des résolutions expriment cette exigence universelle de paix,—le facteur sur lequel nos aïeux faisaient dépendre la paix soit sur le point de disparaître totalement du monde civilisé.

La tolérance est essentielle dans toutes les relations humaines. Jusqu'ici, la tolérance a été cultivée par l'homme éclairé. Rien ne saurait être plus regrettable, ni plus fatal que la suppression de l'enseignement traditionnel de la tolérance.

Il nous faut de nouveau apprendre ce que le dix-neuvième siècle savait, et ce que nous avons momentanément oublié, à savoir que les hommes ont le droit de posséder des opinions contradictoires sur tous les sujets, et que s'ils sont sages, ils s'entendront amicalement pour différer d'opinion. Au lieu d'essayer vainement d'imposer leur opinion par la force à leurs semblables, les hommes feraient mieux d'essayer de comprendre le point de vue opposé. Il se peut que les croyances politiques de l'adversaire aient tout de même du bon. Il y a tout juste une possibilité qu'il ait raison, mais les coups, les jurons, les exécutions et les persécutions, les fusils, les avions de bombardement et les cuirassés ne régleront jamais la question.

Il est vrai que le monde se divise en deux camps, de même que les rouges et les blancs se sont divisés en Espagne, et qu'on dit déjà que la "prochaine guerre" aura lieu afin de déterminer si le rouge est une meilleure couleur que le blanc,—ou si Staline est un dictateur meilleur ou plus intolérant qu'Hitler. Sûrement la sottise de pareilles discussions même dans les réunions politiques, et encore plus dans les tranchées ou dans l'air, deviendront évidentes. Il ne faut pas que le crime monstrueux, celui que les hommes normalement sains d'esprit et pacifiques se déclarent violemment prêts à commettre,—c'est-à-dire celui de risquer l'avenir de l'humanité par une guerre déchaînée pour sauver un dogme, qu'ils seraient du reste bien en peine de définir,—soit perpétré.

Le temps aidant, les hommes se souviendront de nouveau de la nécessité de la tolérance qui leur paraît aujourd'hui une vertu bien démodée. Ils découvriront de nouveau qu'elle est une vertu indispensable dans un monde qui aspire à la paix.

[Cet article paraît en anglais à la dernière page parmi les éditoriaux]

Madrid's Formal Note To Washington Disavows Bombing Destroyer Kane

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Madrid Government formally disavowed responsibility today for the attempted bombing of the American Destroyer Kane by an unidentified airplane off the Spanish coast on August 30.

In a note to the American Embassy, the Spanish foreign office reiterated earlier oral statements that no loyalist airplanes were operating in the vicinity at the time and that, moreover, the Government aviation corps had no machines of the type which attacked the destroyer.

Deplores Incident

Its formal note follows:

"In reply to your very kind note of August 31, regarding the bombing of the Destroyer Kane of the American Navy by a three-motored, low-wing plane approximately 38 miles from the Spanish coast and in 36 degrees, 33 minutes north latitude and 7 degrees, 37 minutes west Longitude, when it was proceeding from Gibraltar to Bilbao to assist in the evacuation of American citizens—a note whose language the Government of the Republic has fully appreciated—I hasten to confirm by this note the telephone conversation which the under secretary of this department had with you yesterday and give you the most absolute assurances that on the day on which this disagreeable incident took place, that is to say, the thirtieth of August, no plane of the Government of the Republic was operating in the said area and furthermore that the Aviation Corps of the Government of the Republic has no machines of this type. This does not prevent the Government of the Republic from deploring the incident."

The Spanish rebel forces also have disclaimed responsibility in informal replies to the American Consul at Seville, but no formal rejoinder thus far has been received from that quarter.

Ambassador Resigns

Don Luis Calderon, Spanish Ambassador here and veteran career man in the diplomatic service, has resigned his post rather than co-operate with the new government which has assumed power in Madrid.

With the embassy's normal staff already greatly reduced by earlier resignations of secretaries and attachés, the envoy's action left three minor attachés as the only official occupants of the palatial building on upper 16th street.

Bone-Dry Law Again In Kentucky Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALYERSVILLE, Ky.—Magoffin, a mountain county, is the first Kentucky county to return to its prerepeal bone-dryness. Effective Aug. 25 beverages containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol by volume were prohibited.

A score of other Kentucky counties are planning local option elections this year, although the law is under fire by liquor dealers.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. New types of puzzles and cryptograms were discussed and readers of the Puzzle Corner will reap the harvest during the coming months.
2. Answers withheld for readers' solutions to be printed later.
3. Regiment, Metering.
4. S, She, Sheep, Eel, P.
5. C, an A, (Canna). P on E, Peony). D, a Z, (Daisy). Z in i a (Zinnia). Row o's S, (Roses). P in k s (Pinks).

'Fabric of Peace Worn Thin,' Hull Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The text of Mr. Hull's address of welcome follows:

It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to welcome in the name of the Government of the United States the distinguished members of the Third World Power Conference and the second congress of the International Commission on Large Dams. I assure you that it affords us genuine pleasure to have you as our guests in the nation's capital.

The subject of the development and use of power, the harnessing of the forces of nature to make them work for man, is of tremendous and increasing importance. Your meeting here in Washington is convincing proof of that assertion.

Engineers in every specialized field, producers of fuel, operators of plants and distributors of power and prominent government officials have come here from more than 50 nations for the purpose of meeting together to exchange technical knowledge, experiences and opinions.

Unlimited Opportunities

Power represents one of the largest single factors in any nation's economic structure; for upon power depend to a large extent industry, transportation, communications and to a growing degree, agriculture. And as the uses of power are extended to millions of people throughout the world, the influence upon society of this great expansion must have the careful consideration of us all.

Those of you who are concerned with the development of power technology, and those of you who are interested in the organization and use of power resources, have before you almost unlimited oportunities for great service to mankind. Inventive and engineering genius have brought many of the luxuries of two decades ago within the reach of all today. Power and mechanical appliances conceived and produced by men of your training and experience are able to provide an even greater abundance of good things.

Machines of Destruction

But they also are capable of producing machines of destruction—engines of war. Unfortunately, a vastly disproportionate share of the skill and energy of scientists and statesmen alike is being devoted now in many parts of the world to the creation and organization of forces of destruction.

Shall we allow this application of genius and energy to be dissipated in the agony of armed conflict, or shall we insist with all the determination at our command that they be employed objectively in the pursuits of peace? Shall the brains of the world be used to lighten the burdens of man, or shall they be used for the grim purposes of war?

The responsibility of maintaining peace in a world fraught with suspicion and fear, and torn by dangerous ambitions and conflicting political philosophies, rests not upon governments alone. This responsibility rests to even greater degree upon the shoulders of the thinking people of each land; people such as you who meet here to consider important matters common to every country.

Spirit of Co-operation

You meet in a spirit of friendly co-operation with no thought of chauvinism or political jealousy. You thus not only make progress in your own field of endeavor; you also advance the cause of peace. And the cause of peace is the cause of civilization: religion, science, culture and social betterment only go forward in a world without war.

Every war of the past has retarded the progress of civilization in direct proportion to the vigor with which it was pursued and the number of days, months or years it has endured. Yet we find today a lamentable absence of appreciation by many responsible and influential statesmen that these present warlike tendencies can only lead to a world holocaust.

Are we in this supposedly enlightened age so stupid that we cannot read this awful lesson of history? I refuse to believe that we are. I am convinced that once this lesson is fully learned by the people of the world the unanimity of their response will secure to us the blessings of permanent peace.

Duty to Teach Lesson

And it is your duty as well as mine to teach this lesson. The people of the world must learn that war is a cruel mill whose stones are the misled hope of national aggrandizement and the selfish ambitions of unscrupulous persons.

The oil and fuel of that mill are furnished by the fear and hate which come from distrust and suspicion. The grain for that mill is the valiant, patriotic youth of the world, ready to carry out the orders of the leaders, who are too often reckless or ruthless. The grist from that mill is death—death to youth, death to hope, death to civilization!

Accustomed as you are, as men of science or men of affairs, to deal with tangible things and with exact facts, you are essentially realists. I think the definition of realism as applied to international relations has greatly changed in the recent past.

Realist Seeks Peace

From the end of the World War up to a short time ago, those who labored to bring about the settlement of differences among nations by peaceful means were termed impractical idealists. The realists were those who put no faith in those efforts for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. They refused to believe in the possible effectiveness of this work for peace, and held that it was futile to attempt to settle differences between nations except by the judgment of the sword.

But today the true realist in international affairs knows that, in the face of present threats, our efforts to devise ways and means of preserving the peace must be redoubled. The true realist is he who knows that the fabric of peace has been worn perilously thin; that if it is again torn asunder by the bloody hands of war it may never be repaired.

I spoke a moment ago of the great responsibility of governments and peoples to preserve the peace. In all history the weight of that responsibility has never been so great as at this hour.

World Struggles Back

The world has countless times in the past known the horror and destruction of war. In each case it has labored back to the sanity of peace, sometimes quickly, sometimes only after long dark years of struggle. But the wars of the past, with the exception of the world conflict which began in 1914, give us no basis for judging the effects of a war of the future.

If war comes upon us, it will be fought not alone by uniformed armies and navies but by the entire populations of the countries involved. Airplanes, poison gas and other modern fighting equipment of which we can only conjecture would make the world a veritable inferno.

A general war now would set loose forces that would be beyond control—forces which might easily bring about a virtual destruction of modern political thought, with all its achievements, and possibly a veritable shattering of our civilization.

Our one hope is that the governments and peoples of the world may fully realize the solemn responsibility which rests upon them all and that realistic envisaging of the inevitable consequences will prevent their flying at each other's throats no matter how great may be their impulses and the fancied incentives.

Unparalleled Opportunity

There exists today an unparalleled opportunity for those nations and groups which look forward with clear vision to bring about an early return to sane perspectives and relationships based upon full comprehension that the members of the family of nations must live together amicably and work together in peace or be broken in an utterly destructive misuse of the power and the instruments which, properly used, bear beneficial witness to the amazing constructive capacity of mankind.

I cannot too strongly urge that, with the great capacity which you possess and the influence which you can wield, you, the members of this congress, and your associates in every land, bend your efforts unceasingly toward perfecting programs of methods for the preservation and promotion of peace. I urge that you insist that the products of your constructive thought and efforts be devoted to constructive ends.

Power Savants Meet in Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

Government, president of the Reich railroads, and acting president of the Permanent World Power conference. Its last sesssion was in Berlin in 1930.

Guardians of a Trust

Dr. Dorpmueller introduced Dr. William F. Durand, the California natural scientist, who called upon the delegates as guardians of a trust to conserve the forces of energy which are translated into power.

After Secretary Hull's speech, three other American nations joined in the welcome to overseas visitors, through Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy Minister of Mines of Canada, Rolfo Ballester of the University of Buenos Aires, representing the Argentine Republic and Jose Colomo of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Mexico. Responding to the welcome were Carl Krecke, chairman of the German National committee, representing the German Reich; S. J. Zowski-Zwierzchowski of the Polytechnic School of Warsaw, representing Poland; L. Van Wetter of the Ministry of Public Works, representing Belgium; H. H. Blache, chairman of the Danish National committee, representing Denmark; Jurgis Ciurlys, manager of the Lithuanian state railways, representing Lithuania; and Prof. Giancarlo Vallauri, vice-president of the Royal Academy of Italy, and chairman of the Italian delegation. Dr. Durand repeated his own speech in four languages. The other speakers availed themselves of an electric multiple translation system.

Not only was the conference carried by Secretary Hull into the realm of international politics and peace, but at noon it caught at least one concrete glimpse of inventive progress just ahead.

Standing in shirtsleeves and an old straw hat in the backyard of the Smithsonian institution, Dr. C. G. Abbot, world famous natural scientist and secretary of the institution, explained to his audience that a demonstration of his machine would be delayed because a small motor had burned out, causing solder to melt and some of the precious black liquid used to absorb the sun's heat to leak out.

While the conference sessions are devoted to examination of large questions of policy—such as today's conference on significant trends in the development and utilization of power resources—the large dams group goes into more concrete problems. This group is made up of engineers engaged in the construction of large dams, and they are considering five questions during the sessions. Their topic today was "Design and Waterproofing of Shrinkage, Contraction, and Expansion Joints," and "Study of the Facing of Masonry and Concrete Dams."

Study American Projects

The large-dam builders, as well as many delegates to the power conference itself, either before or after the sessions, are seizing the opportunity to study some of the phenomenally large dams and engineering projects now going forward in the United States. Most of the delegates will get to Niagara and to TVA before they return, while some are going as far afield as Boulder dam—which, at the moment, is their greatest attraction—and to the dams already built by Seattle's civic program; to Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and Fort Peck in the Northwest, each a notable and in many ways amazing engineering project.

Four Languages Used

All discussions are carried on in four languages, English, French, Spanish and German, with the electrical translating device installed in all three auditoriums used by the conference. The largest group, naturally, is from the United States, with some 2000 delegates including several hundred official representatives appointed by state and city governments, trade associations and educational institutions.

The foreign group is eminent, including present and past cabinet ministers, inventors, natural scientists, industrial and government leaders. The largest foreign delegation was from Germany, with a membership of 125. The English group exceeded 100, and the French included about 75. Some 30 Japanese are registered, a score from Poland, half a dozen from South Africa, 15 from Italy, and more than 100 from South and Central America. The roster of 52 nations began with Algeria and ended with Yugoslavia, with the most notable omission that of the U. S. S. R.

Public Ownership Of Power Debated

(Continued from Page 1)

another clash occurred, this time between Hudson W. Reed of the United Gas Improvement Company, sponsor of private ownership, and Harcourt A. Morgan of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Reed declared the Government's enthusiasm for rural electrification was laudable but utopian, and was coupled with an incomplete understanding of the situation which might end in a costly setback and disillusionment for the farmer. He concluded that electrical service has been extended to most of the farms where electrification is of economic value.

Expressing the counter view, Dr. Morgan declared nearly one-fourth of the nation's population lives on farms without modern conveniences. It is impossible to forecast, he declared, what great benefits may accrue to the farmer from electricity. He held little hope for development of the rural program through private companies.

Mr. Soule took the contrary view. Distribution of electricity has reached the stage of importance to cultural and living standards when it must be considered as a social function, rather than a private function, he declared. The time has come, he said, when national planning must be applied.

ship rose in the rival views submitted by Mr. Carlisle of the Consolidated Edison Company, and George Soule, editor of the New Republic.

Arguing for continuation of private ownership, now controlling 94 per cent of the nation's electrical business, Mr. Carlisle said kilowatt hour sales a customer in the United States exceed those in other countries save Norway and Switzerland. He charged municipal operation was more expensive than private operation, when taxes are deducted from the private rates. Los Angeles, the largest city having municipal operation, has higher rates than those found in Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo., he said, and average use there is below the national average.

Electrical Boom

Behind these hard-hitting controversies was the hope and belief, expressed on all sides, that a coming "electrical boom" confronts the world; that specifically "use of electricity in the next 15 years will double."

It was around this aspiration that

Buried Centuries Come to Light

Carved Jade Ornament

Courtesy Carnegie Institute

Top—Mound at Guatemala City
Bottom—Incense Burner

Fish Motif Pottery Jar

Fresh Secrets Are Revealed In Pyramids of Guatemala

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—A stucco-covered pyramid, the first of its kind ever discovered in the highland region of Guatemala, was partly excavated during the past few months by archaeologists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington under Dr. A. V. Kidder, head of the department of historical research.

The discovery was made last March, at which time Dr. Kidder dug exploratory trenches around the ruin, uncovering three super-imposed pyramids and several tombs in which were jade ornaments, spearheads, and a remarkable collection of pottery vessels of excellent workmanship. Only the advent of the rainy season has stopped operations at the site. However, exploration of about half the mound has already been accomplished.

Near Guatemala City

The location is just outside Guatemala City, Guatemala. The mound is one of a group of more than 100 of various sizes, dotting an area about a half mile wide by a mile and a half long. The aggregation marks what apparently was once the civic and religious center of an extensive pre-historic community.

This particular mound came into prominence through the laying out of a modern football field. A site between two mounds was selected, but inasmuch as the distance was not sufficient, a portion was cut from each to make room for the two goal-posts.

Digging into the edge of the westernmost structure, a corner was uncovered which was faced with a hard, cement-like substance, and covered with fine white stucco.

Expert Is Called

Dr. Antonio Villacorta, Guatamalan archaeologist and Minister of Education, was called. He immediately recognized the possibility of the find being important and invited Carnegie Institution to undertake excavation.

Owing to the effect of torrential summer rains and the penetration of tree roots, the outermost structure had been almost completely destroyed. Careful work, however, disclosed that it had originally been a very large pyramid with steps and sloping lower walls. The latter were constructed of pumice-stone, laid in mud-mortar. These were cleaned, photographed and stripped away, disclosing an older structure underneath, also pyramidal in type.

Two New Pyramids Seen

As the digging progressed, two more pyramids were revealed. In the second outermost, the lower portions were found in fine condition, but the upper walls had been despoiled of their cut stone facing, presumably by the builders of the outermost structure.

Fortunately a small section remained, and this yielded invaluable information as to the nature and position of the missing portions, showing that the pyramid rose steeply in three levels to a surmounting platform.

The frontal stairway of this pyramid had also been torn away in ancient times, a loss which greatly distressed the excavators, but which led indirectly to the making of their most important finds.

The gap caused by the stairway removal, for example, permitted a trench to be dug inward without damaging the beautifully finished basal slope and the wall of another pyramid was encountered. This was in an even better state of preservation inasmuch as its stairway was intact.

Of Distinct Structure

This pyramid, number two counting from the innermost outward, has only been partially excavated, but enough work has been done to show that it differs from the others in rising to a summit platform in a single slope carrying a balustraded stairway of 12 very steep steps. On the platforms were found tombs, believed to be those of high priests or rulers.

The first to be cleared was a pit dug into hard, volcanic deposit, 12 feet square and 12 feet deep.

Logs Long Since Rotted

Originally, it had been built of logs, but these had long since rotted away, letting down stones and earth upon the contents. The pit was found to contain a rush matting and the floor had a one-half inch layer of brilliant red paint.

In addition to human remains, there were found 13 pottery vessels, nine beautiful obsidian spear-heads, several obsidian knives, a slate-backed mirror, faced with iron pyrites, jade beads, a curved jade pendant and what had evidently been two jade mosaic ornaments, perhaps ear plugs.

From the standpoint of research, this mound has proved to be of the utmost importance, according to Dr. Kidder. "No structures of pyramidal type, so common among the lowland Maya, have hitherto been thoroughly excavated in the Guatemalan highlands.

Explanation Is Hinted

"Moreover, from the position of the tombs in this mound in relation to the several pyramids comes suggestion of a possible explanation of the puzzling practice, common through the Maya area, of erecting successive pyramidal structures on and around one another in superimposed manner.

Hitherto the procedure has been thought to be linked somehow with the termination of important calendrical periods, but the locations of the tombs suggests the possibility that upon the passing of a priest-ruler, his body was interred toward the east, and the pyramid with which he was associated, and which he may have built, sealed by enclosing it within a new one."

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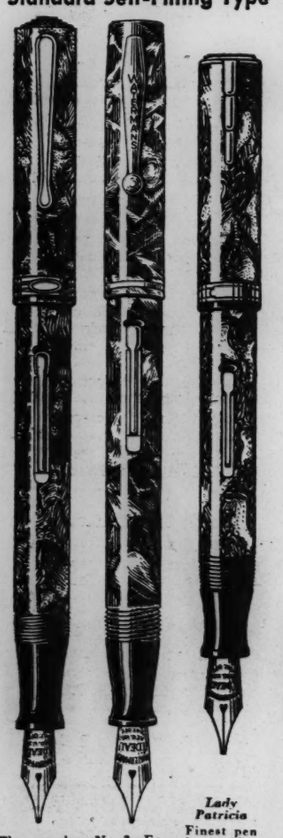

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Making the Hay

AS I walked along the lane they were working late with the hay. It was twilight, and I could faintly see at the far end of the big meadow the group of men and horses, the tilted hay wains, the tall stack which grew minute by minute as the endless spiked band of the pitcher tossed heap after heap of the fragrant stuff to the man at the summit of this soft monument. I heard the put-put-put of the little petrol engine which drove the pitcher. It sounded very clearly through that quiet dusk. The evening was cool, and smelled deliciously of earth and dew. It was almost dark when the last wain was emptied, and the motor stopped, and the cavalcade set off for home through the meadow, the half dozen men, and the four plodding horses, each with a very small and proud boy perched like a thimble on its great back.

I stood by the gate watching. It was all very pleasant, with the murmur of voices, and the mutter of the little engine, and the smell of the cut hay, and the swallows hawking over the hedgetops, and the pale gray moths flittering through the twilight. I had, I realized, quite forgotten how the men from Mr. Bailey's farm used to come to the meadow behind our house and stay there for three whole days making hay. I had quite forgotten what good days those were and with what eagerness did I participate in—and probably impede—the whole sunny ritual.

ONE EVENING THE meadow would be lying, undisturbed, a lush and lovely place of tall, sweet grasses and wild flowers. And the very next morning, hardly was the sun up, there would come the whirr of the cutter, and, going out into the freshness, I would see Joe, one of the hands, sitting high on his little iron stool, being drawn round and round by the two big horses, while the other men plied their wooden rakes—with, of course, the exception of old Tom, whose job it was to scythe the outer margins where the cutter could not reach.

I really don't suppose I materially assisted, even though I was formally engaged by the grinning Mr. Bailey as a haymaker for the duration of this particular harvest, at the princely sum of twopence a day. My task, I recall, was the not very exciting one of following the rakers round and collecting whatever they had missed. But the particular quality of the job was not really the point—the point was haymaking, spending the entire day in the meadow, sometimes walking round with the plodding horses, sometimes rolling in the piles of sweet-smelling stuff, sometimes doing what I was supposed to be doing.

IT WAS ALL very leisurely. At midday Mrs. Bailey from the farm came out with a huge jug and half a dozen porcelain mugs, and the haymaking stopped while we all gathered under the lime trees in the cool and refreshed ourselves with the sweet cider. Then back again until dinner time, which was a delightful business. As a wage-earning haymaker, of course, my home life was greatly affected. I had, I pointed out, to have my dinner in the fields with the men. And so, very gravely, my mother would tie up my dinner in a cotton handkerchief, the right kind of dinner of bread and cheese, and perhaps a couple of tomatoes—no milk puddings during haymaking—and I don't suppose there have been prouder moments in all my life than those when I gathered with the men in the cut stubble under the trees, and unfolded my dinner, and lay there, cutting the bread with a clasp knife, sniffing the scent of the bristly stubble, while the horses buried their muzzles in the oats and then plunged them into the cool pails of water which had been brought for them.

THERE WAS NO motor-driven pitcher in those days, I remember. Our pitcher was a quaint affair operated by hand, and so there was none of that muttering mumble which I heard the other evening. It was good to stand in one of the wains with a fork, tidying the hay as it was pitched up to me in great clots, then to go ruddling over the rough ground to the pitcher on whose slow-moving spikes we tossed the harvest.

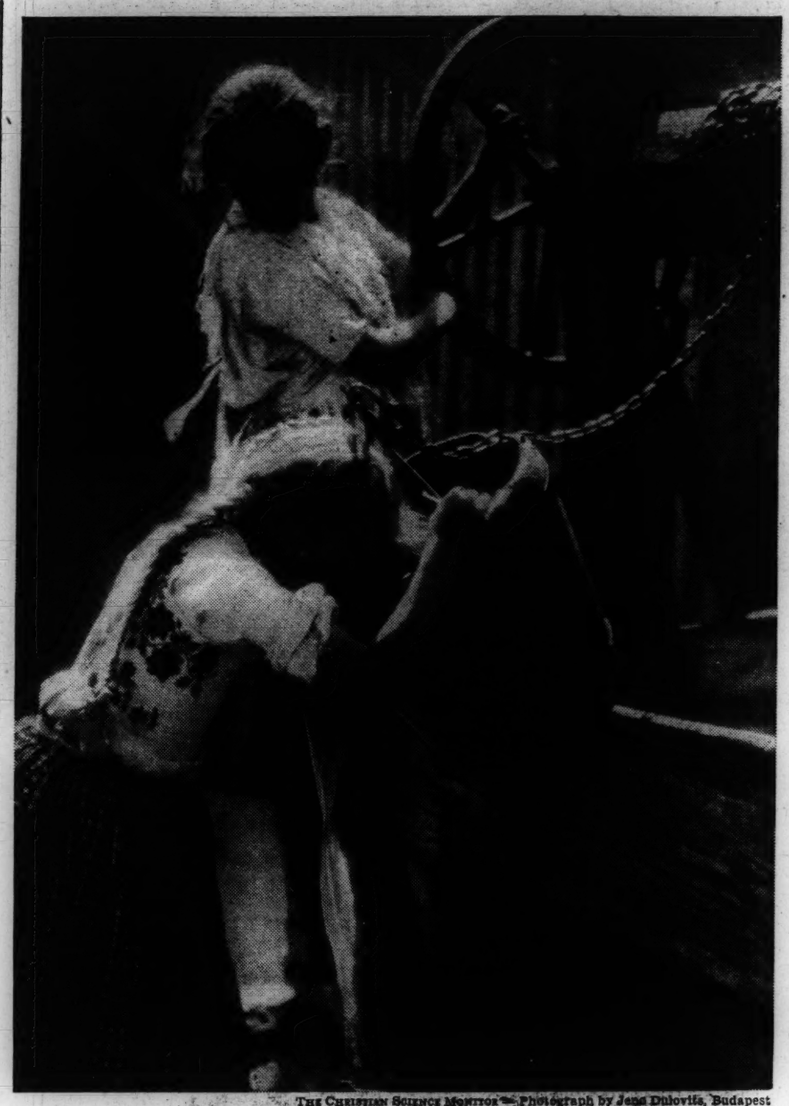
But best of all was to work on the stack, to start it with a mere layer of hay, and then to rise with it into the sky, to be built up load by load, until, having climbed not a single foot by one's own efforts, one was standing high above the meadow, looking down on the new stubble, and the rough stooks, looking right over the garden wall to the very veranda of the house. The stack was bouncy, the stack smelled delicious, the stack was a veritable monument of delight. And it was engaging to have to be rescued by ladder late in the evening.

MY MOTHER WAS exemplary about the whole business. She knew very well that a summons to bed at six o'clock would entail the most extreme humiliation for me—a haymaker ordered off the field! Unthinkable! So I was always allowed to leave with the men, to ride a great lumbering horse back to the stable, and then, very often, to ride a great farmhand back home, sunburned, tingling with honorable nettle stings and thistle pricks, so tired that I would be asleep the very second I sat down. And at the end of it all, a whole sixpence to spend at the shop. Golden days!

C. GORDON GLOVER

Tracing the Course Of a Rivulet

AT SOME distance from the city, behind a range of hilly ground which rises towards the south-west, is a small river, the waters of which, after many meanderings, eventually enter the principal river of the district, and assist to swell the tide which it rolls down to the ocean. It is a sweet rivulet, and pleasant it is to trace its course from its springhead, high up in the remote regions of Eastern Anglia, till it arrives in the valley behind yon rising ground; and pleasant is that valley, truly a goodly spot, but most lovely where yonder bridge crosses the little stream. Beneath its arch the waters rush garrulously into a blue pool, and are there stilled for a time, for the pool is deep, and they appear to have sunk to sleep. Farther on, however, you hear their voice again, where they ripple gaily over yon gravelly shallow. On the left, the hill slopes gently down to the margin of the stream. On the right is a green level, a smiling meadow, grass of the richest decks the side of the slope; mighty trees also adorn it, giant elms, the nearest of which, when the sun is nigh its meridian, fling a broad shadow upon the face of the pool; through yon vista you catch a glimpse of the ancient brick of an old English hall. It has a stately look, that old building, indistinctly seen, as it is, among those umbrageous trees; you might almost suppose it an earl's home; and such it was, or rather upon its site stood an earl's home, in days of old, for there some old Kemp, some Sigurd, or Thorkild, roaming in quest of a hearthstead, settled down in the gray old time.—From "Lavengro," by GEORGE BORROW.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Photograph by Jeno Dulovits, Budapest

HUNGARIAN GIRLS AT A WELL

POET and artist alike look for and find beauty everywhere; the everyday scene, the seemingly commonplace, is found to possess a charm unseen by the prosaic. Music sings in the chink and clank of a chain as a bucket swings up from the well, in the sibilant splash and ripple of flowing water. Again there is color and movement in the swing of a full skirt, gaiety in the flash of a bright eye, or in dancing feet.

In Hungary, perhaps, one may look for these more expectantly than elsewhere; wood and forest, river and prairie, with their bold galloping horsemen, and their dancing, musical gypsies, are instinct with rhythmic charm. Songs are in the breath of the wind as it sweeps over the plains, and a picture in every village doorway. It was easy then for the artist-photographer to find a subject close at hand. He had but to look from his window to see two little fair-haired maidens at the well, who might, except for some slight difference in their peasant dress, have stepped out of a Hans Andersen fairy tale! Picturesque figures are these children in their embroidered blouses, and full, checked skirts; carefree as they run barefoot in the warmth of the Hungarian sunshine. Petöfi, one of the most loved of Hungary's lyric poets, might well have written one of his exquisite poems about them, for it was in such simple scenes that he found much of his inspiration.

Venetian Garden

THE palace in which Mrs. Vervain had taken an apartment fronted on a broad campo, and hung its empty marble balconies from gothic windows above a silence scarcely to be matched elsewhere in Venice. The local pharmacy, the caffè, the grocery, the fruiterer's, the other shops with which every Venetian campo is furnished, had each a certain life about it, but it was a silent life, and at midday a frowsy-headed woman clacking across the flags in her wooden-heeled shoes made echoes whose garrulity was interrupted by no other sound. In the early morning, when the lid of the public cistern in the centre of the campo was unlocked, there was a clamor of voices and a clangor of copper vessels, as the housewives of the neighborhood and the local force of strong-backed Friulian water-girls drew their day's supply of water; and on that sort of special holiday, called a *sagra*, the campo hummed, clattered and shrieked with a multitude celebrating the day around the stands where pumpkin seeds and roast pumpkin and anisette-water were sold, and before the movable kitchen where cakes were fried in caldrons of oil, and uproariously offered to the crowd by the cook who did not suffer himself to be embarrassed by the rival drama of adjoining puppet-shows, but continued to bellow forth his bargains all day long and far into the night, when the flames under his kettles painted his visage a fine crimson. The *sagra* once over, however, the campo relapsed into its habitual silence, and no one looking at the front of the palace would have thought of it as a place for distraction-seeking foreign sojourners. But it was not on this side that the landlord tempted his tenants; his principal notice of lodgings to let was affixed to the water-gate of the palace, which opened on a smaller channel so near the Grand Canal that no wandering eye could fail to see it. The portal was a tall arch of Venetian gothic tipped with a carven flame; steps of white Istrian stone descended to the level of the lowest ebb, irregularly embossed with barnacles, and dabbling long fringes of soft green sea-mosses in the rising and falling tide. Swarms of water-bugs and beetles played over the edges of the steps, and crabs scuttled sidewise into deeper water at the approach of a gondola. A length of stone-capped brick wall, to which patches of stucco still clung, stretched from the gate on either hand under cover of an ivy that flung its mesh of shining green from within, where there lurked a lovely garden, stately, spacious for Venice, and full of a delicious, half-sad surprise for whoso opened upon it. . . . In this garden there were some mulberry and pomegranate trees, several of which hung about the fountain with seats in their shade, and for the rest there seemed to be mostly roses and oleanders, with other shrubs of a kind that made the greatest show of blossom and cost the least for tendance. A wide terrace stretched across the rear of the palace, dropping to the garden path by a flight of balustraded steps, and upon this terrace opened the long windows of Mrs. Vervain's parlor and dining-room. Her landlord owned only the first story and the basement of the palace, in some corner of which he cowered with his servants, his taste for pictures and *bric-a-brac*, and his little branch of inquiry into Venetian history, whatever it was, ready to let himself or anything he had for hire at a moment's notice, but very pleasant, gentle, and unobtrusive.—From "A Foregone Conclusion," by W. D. HOWELLS.

Goldenrod

HERE in this country, here among the valleys
Of a country you remember,
The goldenrod was sunlight spilled from heaven
Yellow in bright September.

The goldenrod was the color of all the richness
An old king loved too much;
If you had come you would have vowed September
Possessed the Midas touch.

LEONA AMES HILL

"Repent ye"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE would like unfailingly to express such qualities as courage, confidence, wisdom, power, and joy. Thus prepared, one would find his accomplishment certain and undelayed, and his experience ideal. Yet the attainment of this spiritually mental condition is possible, is indeed inevitable, when the requirements are fulfilled on our part. John the Baptist sounds the warning (Matthew 3:2), "Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Repentance means, in effect, a turning from a wrong course, an erring method or doctrine, and the adoption of that which is true, unerring, and right. A ready willingness to give up that which we know to be false, even though it seems to be desirable, promotes our growth in the direction of harmony.

Christian Science is working a radical change in the desires of men, and it is doing this by giving indisputable proof that spiritual qualities alone are worthy of attainment. On page 11 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "We know that a desire for holiness is requisite in order to gain holiness; but if we desire holiness above all else, we shall sacrifice everything for it." Is holiness such a state of being that everything else, everything unlike holiness, may be sacrificed for it? Yes! because holiness is man's normal, essential, and real state of being. The real man has never fallen into a state of imperfection, of unholiness, of materiality; for how could that which God creates be other than perfect? Hand in hand with true holiness are health, happiness, peace, ability, vision, opportunity, accomplishment, and bliss; while belief in evil and materiality would stupefy and stultify its deluded victims. In other words, we shall find complete satisfaction only as thought attains unto perfect holiness.

In order to accomplish a beneficial turning from the material to the spiritual standpoint it is essential to understand the great truths of being as taught by Christ Jesus and again presented by Christian Science. It is necessary to apprehend God as the all-loving, all-conscious Supreme Being, the only creator, cause, divine Mind, and substance. Man, in the likeness of eternal Principle, must of necessity be an individual consciousness having no substance apart from Spirit. Thus man is not and cannot be material and mortal, but must be spiritual, pure, perfect, and complete. This ideal man lives in an environment of unchangeable harmony and intelligent management, for God's universe is spiritual, the reflection of immortal Truth, and is governed entirely by divine Science. Thus there is in real being no imperfection, inharmony, disease, sin, or mortality. These things are illusions, products of mortal mind, the five physical senses, a mistaken sense of life and being as material. Christian Science awakens us from this mortal nightmare of belief in sentient matter, and develops the unerring capacity to express the concordant and desirable qualities of Spirit.

The Psalmist makes the following observation concerning God: "At thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." Then why should we look elsewhere for satisfaction, pleasure, and happiness; why should we look to matter to supply that which only immortal Mind can impart? We experience only what we are conscious of, and to be conscious of real happiness and enjoyment we must be aware of holiness, must be aware that it is an integral and enjoyable part of our being. The prodigal son's experience in repentance and purification, as related in Jesus' parable, was a joyous, upbuilding, desirable state; and it is the one which leads to the kingdom of heaven. As Mrs. Eddy avers (*ibid.*, p. 339), "Only those, who repent of sin and forsake the unreal, can fully understand the unreality of evil." If we are ever to escape the woes of sense, we must understand the unreality of evil by spiritually discerning the infinitude and omnipotence of good, indestructible Spirit.

As sin loses all satisfaction and pleasure for us, it ceases to influence us or to divert our interest and attention. Only goodness can satisfy one's desire for enduring peace, joy, and satisfaction. Divine Love is the source of everything needful, unchanging, and permanent, and we have but consciously to unite with perfect Mind by spiritualization of thought in order to experience the reign of bliss. Evil's claim to confer pleasure is false and untrustworthy, for inharmony is the sole outcome of that which is erroneous and mortal. A scientific mental transformation will dissolve the belief in material pains and pleasures, and uninterrupted harmony will appear as the normal state of being. This mental state will increase our faith and freedom, enlarge our capacities and abilities, unfold new views and opportunities, and ensure a consciousness of the ever-present kingdom of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Repentez-vous"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHACUN voudrait pouvoir exprimer sans cesse des qualités telles que le courage, la confiance, la sagesse, le pouvoir et la joie. Ainsi préparé, l'homme accomplirait son œuvre avec certitude, sans délai, et son existence se rapprocherait de l'idéal. Or pour qui remplit les obligations prescrites, cette norme spirituellement mentale devient possible, et même inévitable. Jean-Baptiste donnait aux humains cet avertissement (Matthieu 3:2): "Repentez-vous, car le royaume des cieux est proche!" Par le fait, la repentance implique qu'on se détourne d'une mauvaise voie, d'une doctrine ou d'une méthode erronées, pour adopter ce qui est vrai, infaillible et juste. Renoncer de bon cœur à tout ce que l'on sait être faux—même si cela paraît attrayant—favorise nos progrès dans la direction de l'harmonie.

La Science Chrétienne opère un changement radical en ce qui concerne les désirs des hommes; elle y parvient en prouvant d'une manière incontestable que seules les qualités spirituelles sont dignes de nos efforts. A la page 11 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Nous savons que le désir de sainteté est requis pour obtenir la sainteté; mais si nous désirons la sainteté par-dessus tout, nous lui sacrifierons toutes choses." La sainteté est-elle donc un état si désirable qu'il faille lui sacrifier tout le reste—tout ce qui en est dissemblable? Oui, parce que la sainteté représente la condition réelle, essentielle et normale de l'homme. L'homme réel n'est jamais tombé dans un état d'imperfection, d'impiété ou de matérialité; car ce que Dieu a créé pourrait-il être autrement que parfait? La santé, le bonheur, la paix, la capacité, la vision, les occasions favorables, le vrai succès, la félicité, marchent de pair avec la sainteté véritable; par contre, la croyance au mal et à la matérialité tend à engourdir ou à rendre déraisonnables les victimes qu'elle induit en erreur. En d'autres termes, nous ne serons complètement satisfaits que lorsque nos pensées arriveront à la sainteté parfaite.

Pour accomplir cette volte-face salutaire—pour envisager les choses non plus matériellement mais spirituellement—il importe de comprendre les grandes vérités de l'être enseignées par Jésus le Christ et présentées à nouveau par la Science Chrétienne. Il est nécessaire de saisir ce fait: Dieu est l'Être suprême plein d'amour et conscient de tout, l'unique cause ou créateur, l'Entendement divin, la seule substance. Créé à l'image du Principe éternel, l'homme doit nécessairement être une conscience individuelle n'ayant aucune substance en dehors de l'Esprit. Ainsi l'homme n'est point matériel ou mortel et ne saurait l'être; il est forcément spirituel, pur, parfait, sans lacunes. Cet homme idéal vit dans une atmosphère d'inaltérable harmonie et de gestion intelligente, car l'univers de Dieu est spirituel; c'est le reflet de l'immortelle Vérité, entièrement gouverné par la Science divine. L'être réel ne comporte donc aucune imperfection; il ignore la discorde, la maladie, le péché, la mortalité. Ces choses-là sont des illusions dues à l'entendement mortel, aux cinq sens physiques, à une fausse conception représentant la vie et l'être comme matériels. La Science Chrétienne nous réveille de ce cauchemar, de cette croyance mortelle à la matière sensible; elle développe la capacité infaillible grâce à laquelle on exprime les qualités de l'Esprit, harmonieuses et désirables.

Le Psalmiste dit concernant Dieu: "Il y a des délices à ta droite pour toujours!" Pourquoi donc faudrait-il chercher autre part la satisfaction, le plaisir, le bonheur? Pourquoi demander à la matière ce que l'Entendement immortel seul peut départir? Nous ne pouvons éprouver que ce dont nous sommes conscients; or pour avoir la conscience du bonheur et de la joie réels, il nous faut connaître la sainteté, savoir qu'elle fait partie intégrante de notre être et qu'elle nous procure de la satisfaction. Le repentir et la purification qu'éprouva l'enfant prodigue tel que le dépeint une parabole de Jésus, correspondaient à un état désirable, édifiant, réjouissant; et cela conduit au royaume des cieux. Comme l'affirme Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 339): "Seuls, ceux qui se repentent du péché et qui abandonnent l'irréel, peuvent comprendre pleinement l'irréalité du mal." Si nous voulons échapper aux douleurs des sens, il nous faut comprendre l'irréalité du mal en discernant d'une manière spirituelle l'infinitude, l'omnipotence de l'Esprit indestructible et bon.

Lorsque nous ne trouvons plus aucun plaisir ni aucune satisfaction dans le péché, celui-ci cesse d'exercer sur nous quelque influence: il n'absorbe plus notre intérêt ou notre attention. La bonté seule peut satisfaire nos désirs en nous donnant la paix, la joie, le contentement durables. L'Amour divin constitue la source de tout ce qui est nécessaire, immuable et permanent; et pour connaître le règne de la félicité, il faut que par la spiritualisation de la pensée, nous nous unissions d'une manière consciente à l'Entendement parfait. Elle est fausse, indigne de confiance, la prétention d'après laquelle le mal serait une source de plaisir; au contraire, ce qui est erroné ou mortel ne produit que l'inharmonie. Une transformation scientifique et mentale dissoudra la croyance aux douleurs ou aux plaisirs matériels, et nous verrons paraître comme état normal l'harmonie ininterrompue. Cette condition mentale augmentera chez nous la foi et la liberté; elle développera nos capacités et nos talents, révélera des vues ou des occasions nouvelles, et nous donnera la certitude que le royaume de l'Amour divin est toujours présent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

As Easy to Write as a Sonnet

I DOUBT the power of any manual to teach people who cannot write to write; but predestined writers may learn many of the tricks of the trade from reading what the professors have to say of it. Such instruction is overheard rather than heard, as the best instruction usually is. . . .

The essay is no longer cultivated; but it grows wild in great profusion. As easy to write as a sonnet, the essay is at the same time as difficult a form to perfect. Mere ease of writing (or of reading either) is no proof of the possession of a style; and it is a fact that the emptiest and least satisfying of modern writers are easy and even pleasant to read.

The delight of literature being essentially the unexpected pleasure provided for us, we can classify literature according to its yield of this quality. Some literature delights us once, and on a superficial reading, and then is exhausted. Literature of a higher order delights us over and over again before finally we are done with it. But literature of the very highest order is a perpetual source of delightful surprise that keeps us in a state of constant wonder. . . .

English is by no means an exhausted language, or a language incapable of receiving new impressions. It is still in the youth of its art; and I can enumerate several qualities that are still latent in it, and still, therefore, to be drawn out. For instance, easy lucidity is as yet a rare effect in English writing; and it is pre-eminently one that the Irish genius is fitted to produce and to perfect. For the Irish genius is a genius for talk; and cultivated talk is the very substance of easy lucidity in literature. Again, I am perpetually being struck in reading modern Irish writers by an effect of English words which no Englishman to my knowledge has ever succeeded in producing, a caressingly melancholy intimacy as between the reader and the writer. . . .

And what of their gift of fancy? I have said that there is a 'playboy' in every Irishman; and that the use he makes of his 'playboy' is the test of the Irish writer. Mr. Boyd understands me as having referred to the Handy Andy of Lever, and to the stage-Irishman of the nineteenth century. But my reference to Mr. James Stephens, who is no stage-Irishman, might surely have saved me. Mr. James Stephens exemplifies my 'playboy' theory both as to its evidence and in its application. The 'whimsiness' of Mr. Stephens is as far removed from Handy Andyism as from anything English. At the same time it is still only an imperfect and embryonic manifestation of the spirit of humour which I regard as peculiarly Irish. . . . As certainly as Rabelais, by virtue of his inspiration, drew out of the French language a single quality and universalized it—in other words, made it common property to writers in French—yet in such a manner that nobody can say whether Rabelais invented or discovered the quality, whether French spoke through Rabelais or Rabelais through French—so certainly could an Irish writer like Mr. James Stephens universalize in English the quality of whimsiness.—A. R. ORAGE, in "Selected Essays and Critical Writings." (London: Stanley Nott.)

Flood Tide

THE tide ascends and once again there stirs
A muted music where sleep seemed to be;
Faintly at first, then suddenly the sea
Sweeps up the windy coves, those whisperers,
The fluted waves drone inward toward the land.
The dulse sways like a banner in the sun;
The beached boats float again there one by one;
A silver hour is upon the sand.

So comes the flood tide sweeping toward the shore,
A sudden flash of wings, the gulls are there;
Beyond the reef one hears a dripping oar,
A lost enchantment moves across the air:
We dip our hands in moonlight and so hold,
The sea against us in a flood of gold.

HAROLD VINAL

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Germans Gather Nuremberg For Big Party Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 8—Bolshevism—"World Enemy Number One"—supplied the predominating topic at the fourth annual National Socialist Party exhibition which has now opened here today. Last year's topic was "The Triumph of Freedom"; in 1934 it was "The Triumph of Will."

The present exhibition may be described as an illustrated version to Adolf Hitler's statement in "Mein Kampf" that "in Russian bolshevism we see an attempt by Jewry to secure for itself world supremacy." In this exhibition the "World Danger, Bolshevism" in all its enormity is presented through pictures of conditions in Russia and of Bolshevist attacks on other lands. Then come pictures illustrating the Bolshevik "war policies" and their plans "to exterminate people by hunger and terror."

Special trains have brought here vast numbers of representatives of all branches of the state and party service, including 60,000 brown-shirted "Storm Troopers," 40,000 black shirt "Storm Troopers," 40,000 from the compulsory labor service corps, 40,000 Hitler Youths and Girls, 120,000 political representatives and 20,000 troops. Four hundred airplanes are also in evidence as proof of Germany's new military strength.

Crowds Cheer Führer In Three-Mile Parade To Modest Hostelry

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 8 (AP)—Adolf Hitler entered this city of 800,000 National Socialists today and gave a brief address stressing the fact that he had restored "full arms sovereignty" to the Reich.

With Nuremberg plastered with posters proclaiming Bolshevism as "World Enemy Number One," the Reichsführer arrived late in the afternoon for the party convention.

Hours prior to his arrival, the three-mile road from the airport to the rather modest hotel "Deutscher Hof" had been lined with an expectant throng.

Wears Brown Uniform

Their enthusiasm knew no bounds when the Führer's open car passed slowly by with Herr Hitler, bareheaded and upright, again and again giving the customary salute. He wore the traditional brown shirt of his movement.

Meanwhile, Otto Dietrich, Herr Hitler's press chief, addressed newspaper correspondents and extolled the National Socialist form of government as the "most modern democracy in history."

"In place of the majority principle of wrongly interpreted democracy, it sets the principle of responsibility in the true democratic leadership of the state," he said.

Entering Nuremberg, the Führer was visible throughout the line of march, not only to those who stood in the first or second rows along the curbing, but also to those farther away.

Herr Hitler's car was but one of a series. Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Rudolf Hess, Heinrich Himmler and other prominent National Socialists all formed part of the procession of entry.

Still Goes to Small Hotel

Together they went to the Deutscher Hof. This hotel by no means the most swank in Nuremberg, is the place where Herr Hitler lived in the days when his movement was the butt of official jokes, and when a hotel owner risked having his windows smashed if he harbored the "terrible Nazis."

For reasons of gratitude, therefore, the Führer continues to stay at the Deutscher Hof whenever he comes to Nuremberg.

Poles Get Loan In Paris Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

the Polish Army, especially as in this way Krupp's consignments might have wiped out Berlin's outstanding debt to Poland, still there had been no anticipation of such a change in Polish foreign policy as would have therein been indicated.

The loan which France gives over the next five-year period to Poland will naturally be a strong bond between these two countries, but will it alter Franco-Russian relations? That is Germany's question:

Means Liberty of Action

In this connection, remarks of the Temps that this renewal of the Franco-Polish alliance "will give greater liberty of action to the two states in the practice of their individual policy toward Berlin and Moscow," is carefully noted.

What Germany would naturally welcome would be a cooling-off of French relations with Russia. For the Franco-Soviet Alliance continues to fill the center of the German foreign political horizon and the indications here are that genuine cooperation with West European powers in any New Locarno would be possible only if the Franco-Czechoslovak-Russian allince became a dead letter.

Saskatchewan Survey Reveals Seed Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask—Saskatchewan this year will suffer from a seed shortage as acute as any in the history of the western plains according to surveys conducted by seed growers' associations in recent weeks.

The wheat crop will be smaller in volume than any since 1919 and probably less than the 114,080,000 bushels harvested in 1934, according to a report of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators.

The difficulty next spring will be to obtain sufficient first rate seed for the province, experts say.

Big Arms Program Voted by France

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic burden and peril of war inherent in the continued arms race may succeed in affecting an arrangement where other means have failed.

French Cabinet Seeks Arms Limitation Talks Despite Huge Program

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP) — France answered Germany's new increase in military service today with the announcement that an additional 4,200,000,000 francs ($276,360,000) would be spent on the French army during 1937.

The French Cabinet, after a long meeting with President Albert Lebrun at the Elysée Palace, announced a bill opening up credits in that amount had been approved by the ministers.

It will be presented to Parliament in the autumn.

To "Improve" Forces

The money will be spent to increase fighting equipment and for the "improvement" of the army, navy and air force.

The new credits will be in addition to the regular 1936 national defense budget of 13,500,000,000 francs ($888,000,000).

A cabinet communiqué stated:

"The Government, at the same time it takes measures which the security of France requires in the present state of Europe, calls attention once again to the dangers of war which growing military burdens constitute for peoples."

Seek Session at Geneva

Therefore, the announcement said, the cabinet decided to ask a general convention for "limitation and controlled reduction of armaments" at Geneva this month.

The ministers unanimously approved Premier Léon Blum's speech to members of the Socialist Party, in which he stood pat on French neutrality toward Spain.

The armament program includes organization of a corps of "specialists," an increase in the number of "career militarists," and development of anti-tank defenses.

A decree authorizing the immediate expenditure of 100,000,000 francs for "extraordinary work" at naval bases also was approved.

Contrasts

The military activity came in contrast with Premier Blum's statement before a mass meeting Sunday in which he declined to admit that "war is inevitable" and pledged that he would keep his country from conflict "to the last limit of my power."

Army maneuvers engaging 45,000 soldiers began a test of the army's defensive ability on a 20-mile front in the vicinity of Aix-en-Provence, Manosque and Brignoles.

Hhe maneuvers began at dawn as defending forces attempted to frustrate a pseudo-attack. They will continue day and night until Thursday with full army equipment being used in the war games.

France Sets Up Buffer

In addition to military credits, France, striving to create a buffer along Germany's eastern border, will accord trade concessions to strengthen Poland economically.

The auxiliary agreement to the 1923 Franco-Polish treaty was agreed upon during the visit to Paris of Inspector-General Edward Rydz-Smigly of Poland. Paul Bastid, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Chamber of Deputies, was expected to go to Warsaw soon to conclude the negotiations.

General Rydz-Smigly planned to return home by way of Rome, a fact which led informed sources to assert that French efforts to draw Italy away from a possible German alliance were continuing.

Dancers to Carillon End Ottawa Session; Guild Officers Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Carillonneurs attending their second North American Congress closed their three days' meeting with an event unique in the annals of this continent—open air interpretative dancing to the carillon.

Late in the evening guests congregated on the Chateau Laurier terrace. Above shone the face of the clock in the Peace Tower, with its 53 bells. A signal from the tower, a silvery light flooded the terrace and the first tinkling notes of Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata fell from the star-filled sky. A band of diaphanously draped nymphs floated into view. At last one dancer was left to interpret the quicker tempo of the second movement. For the third movement, the sixteen dancers took part.

A pause, and the bells began to ring out the Andante of a Sonata for 30 bells, composed by the Dominion carillonneur, Percival Price, while a high priestess in gleaming silver—Gwendolyn Osborne—held high a sheaf of poppies in tribute to the Peace Tower and all it symbolized, and all her attendants knelt in reverent attitude with outstretched arms.

Preceding the dancing the audience was deeply impressed by a bell recital by the noted authority on carillon playing, Victor Van Geyseghem, head of the Mechlin School in Malines, Belgium.

Earlier in the day the public around Parliament Hill listened with interest to the playing of Mrs. Dorothy Birchard Mulroney, carillonneur of Trinity Church, Springfield, Mass.

During the afternoon officers were elected for the newly formed North American Guild of Carillonneurs which has resulted from the congress. William Gorham Rice of Albany was elected honorary president, with Edward Gammons of Cohasset, Mass., president, Percival Price secretary-treasurer, and Robert J. Donnell as acting secretary-treasurer (both of Ottawa). The executive committee are: Dr. R. E. Ogilby, Hartford, Conn., Kamiel Lefevre, New York, Harold Simonds, Chicago, and William Pratt of Ann Arbor, Mich.

President Gives Order for New Drought Study

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—President Roosevelt's announcement of an additional $2,500,000 allotment for reclassification and improvement of records of relief clients, in his nationwide radio address Sunday night, was followed promptly by a go-ahead order in another sector of the relief program, by Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the great plains drought committee.

Mr. Cooke announced that a survey of the southern part of the drought area would begin immediately on presidential order, including plotting and charting of soil conditions, recording of land types in cultivation, and serial mapping. The drought committee chairman said he had discussed the plans with Mr. Roosevelt.

In his Sunday night speech, Mr. Roosevelt described conditions as he found them in his 12-day drought tour in which he conferred with executives of 17 states.

Defines Labor Day

He discussed plans to switch federal relief roll workers to regular jobs in private industry; touched on Labor Day long enough to deny that it was a "class holiday" and to back collective bargaining, and amplified his views on drought relief.

As to the latter, Mr. Roosevelt made clear that the long-term program will be worked out "in entire accord with the governors and state planning boards" of the areas affected.

Using his "fireside chat" manner over the radio, President Roosevelt gave assurance to farmers that far-reaching defences would be built against drought effects. At the same time he told industrial workers that the United States employment service, with its new funds, will be asked to make "an even more intensive search than it has yet been equipped to make to find opportunities in private employment for workers registered with it."

The President's Speech

The President said in substance:

I have been on a journey of husbandry. I went primarily to see at first hand conditions in the drought states; to see how effectively federal and local authorities are taking care of pressing problems of relief and also how they are to work together to defend the people of this country against the effects of future droughts.

I saw drought devastation in nine states.

I talked with families who had lost their wheat crop, lost their corn crop, lost their livestock, lost the water in their well, lost their garden and come through to the end of the summer without one dollar of cash resources, facing a winter without feed or food—facing a planting season without seed to put in the ground.

Thousands Like These

That was the extreme case but there are thousands and thousands of families on western farms who share the same difficulties.

I saw cattlemen who because of lack of grass or lack of winter feed have been compelled to sell all but their breeding stock and will need help to carry even these through the coming winter. I saw livestock kept alive only because water had been brought to them long distances in tank cars. I saw other farm families who have not lost their everything but who because they have made only partial crops must have some form of help if they are to continue farming next spring.

I shall never forget the fields of wheat so blasted by heat that they can not be harvested. I shall never forget field after field of corn stunted, earless and stripped of leaves, for what the sun left the grasshoppers took. I saw brown pastures which would not keep a cow on fifty acres.

Will Not Desert Land

Yet I would not have you think for a single minute that there is permanent disaster in these drought regions, or that the picture I saw meant depopulating these areas. No cracked earth, no blistering sun, no burning wind, no grasshoppers are a permanent match for the indomitable American farmers and stockmen and their wives and children who have carried on through desperate days, and inspire us with their self-reliance, their tenacity and their courage. It was their fathers' task to make homes; it is their task to keep those homes; it is our task to help them with their fight.

First let me talk for a minute about this autumn and the coming winter. We have the option, in the case of families who need actual subsistence, of putting them on the dole or putting them to work.

They do not want to go on the dole and they are 1000 per cent right. We agree, therefore, that we must put them to work for a decent wage; and when we reach that decision we kill two birds with one stone, because these families will earn enough by working, not only to subsist themselves but to buy food for their stock, and seed for next year's planting. Into this scheme of things there fit of course the government lending agencies which next year, as in the past, will help with production loans.

Governors in Full Accord

Every governor with whom I have talked is in full accord with this program of providing work for these farm families, just as every governor agrees that the individual states will take care of their unemployables but that the cost of employing those who are entirely able and willing to work must be borne by the Federal Government.

If then we know, as we do today, the approximate number of farm families who will require some form of work relief from now on through the winter, we face the question of what kind of work they should do. Let me make it clear that this is not a new question because it has already been answered to a greater or less extent in every one of the drought communities. Beginning in 1934, when we also had serious drought conditions, the state and Federal Governments co-operated in planning a large number of projects—many of them directly aimed at the alleviation of future drought conditions.

Much Has Been Done

In accordance with that program literally thousands of ponds or small reservoirs have been built in order to supply water for stock and to lift the level of the underground water to protect wells from going dry. Thousands of wells have been drilled or deepened; community lakes have been created and irrigation projects are being pushed.

Water conservation by means such as these is being extended as a result of this new drought all through the great plains area, the western corn belt and in the states that lie further south. In the Middle West, water conservation is not so pressing a problem. Here the work projects run more to soil erosion control and the building of farm to market roads.

Spending like this is not waste. It would spell future waste if we did not spend for such things now.

These emergency work projects provide money to buy food and clothing for the winter; they keep the live stock on the farm; they provide seed for a new crop, and, best of all, they will conserve soil and water in the future in those areas most frequently hit by drought.

If, for example, in some local area the water table continues to drop and the top soil to blow away, the land values will disappear with the water and the soil. People on the farms will drift into the nearby cities; the cities will have no farm trade and the workers in the city factories and stores will have no jobs. Property values in the cities will decline.

If, on the other hand, the farms within that area remain as farms with better water supply and no erosion, the farm population will stay on the land and prosper and the nearby cities will prosper too. Property values will increase instead of disappearing. That is why it is worth our while as a nation to spend money in order to save money.

I have, however, used the argument in relation only to a small area—it holds good in its effect on the nation as a whole.

I want to make it clear that no simple panacea can be applied to the drought problem in the whole of the drought area. Plans must depend on local conditions, for these vary with annual rainfall, soil characteristics, altitude and topography.

The great plains drought area committee has given me its preliminary recommendations for a long time program for that region. Using that report as a basis we are co-operating successfully and in entire accord with the governors and state planning boards. As we get this program into operation the people more and more will be able to maintain themselves securely on the land.

Benefits Will Be Many

That will mean a steady decline in the relief burdens which the Federal Government and states have had to assume in time of drought; but, more important, it will mean a greater contribution to general national prosperity by these regions which have been hit by drought. It will conserve and improve not only property values, but human values. The people in the drought area do not want to be dependent on federal, state or any other kind of charity. They want for themselves and their families an opportunity to share fairly by their own efforts in the progress of America.

The maintenance of a fair equilibrium between farm prices and the prices of industrial products is an aim which we must keep ever before us.

All Did Good Work

On my trip I have been deeply impressed with the general efficiency of those agencies of the federal, state and local governments which have moved in on the immediate task created by the drought.

In the drought area people are not afraid to use new methods to meet changes in nature, and to correct mistakes of the past. If over grazing has injured range lands, they are willing to reduce the grazing. If certain wheat lands should be returned to pasture they are willing to co-operate. If trees should be planted as windbreaks or to stop erosion they will work with us. If terracing or summer fallowing or crop rotation is called for they will carry them out. They stand ready to fit, and not to fight, the ways of nature.

We are helping and shall continue to help the farmer to do those things, through local soil conservation committees and other co-operative local, state and federal agencies of government.

With this fine help we are tiding over the present emergency. We are going to conserve soil, conserve water and conserve life. We are going to have long-time defenses against both low prices and drought. We are going to have a farm policy that will serve the national welfare. This is our hope for the future.

Labor and Employment

There are two reasons why I want to end by talking about re-employment. Tomorrow is Labor Day. The brave spirit with which so many millions of working people are winning their way out of depression deserves respect and admiration. It is like the courage of the farmers in the drought areas.

That is my first reason. The second is that healthy employment conditions stand equally with healthy agricultural conditions as a buttress of national prosperity. Dependable employment at fair wages is just as important to the people in the towns and cities as good farm income is to agriculture. Our people must have the ability to buy the goods they manufacture and the crops they produce. Thus city wages and farm buying power are the two strong legs that carry the nation forward.

Re-employment in industry is proceeding rapidly. Government spending was in large part responsible for keeping industry going and putting it in a position to make this re-employment possible.

Government having spent wisely to save it, private industry begins to take workers off the rolls of the government relief program.

Last spring I expressed the hope that employers would realize their deep responsibility to take men off the relief rolls and give them jobs in private enterprise. Subsequently I was told by many employers that they were not satisfied with the information available concerning the skill and experience of the workers on the relief rolls.

On Aug. 25 I allocated a relatively small sum to the employment service for the purpose of getting better and more recent information in regard to those now actively at work on WPA projects—information as to their skills and previous occupations—and to keep the records of such men and women up-to-date for maximum service in making them available to industry.

Tonight I am announcing the allocation of $2,500,000 more to enable the employment service to make an even more intensive search than it has yet been equipped to make, to find opportunities in private employment for workers registered with it.

Not a Clean Holiday

Tonight I urge the workers to co-operate with and take full advantage of this intensification of the work of the employment service. This does not mean that there will be any lessening of our efforts under our WPA and PWA and other work relief programs until all workers have decent jobs in private employment at decent wages. We do not surrender our responsibility to the unemployed.

Tomorrow is Labor Day. Labor Day in this country has never been a class holiday. It has always been a national holiday. It has never had more significance as a national holiday than it has now. In other countries the relationship of employer and employee has been more or less accepted as a class relationship not readily to be broken through.

In this country we insist, as an essential of the American way of life, that the employer employee relationship should be one between free men and equals. We refuse to regard those who work with hand or brain as different from or inferior to those who live from their property. We insist that labor is entitled to as much respect as property. But our workers with hand and brain deserve more than respect for their labor. They deserve practical protection in the opportunity to use their labor at a return adequate to support them at a decent and constantly rising standard of living, and to accumulate a margin of security against the inevitable vicissitudes of life.

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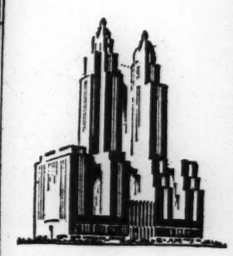

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Machine Age in Models

Where One Can See Industry's Wheels Go Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEELS whirring, hammers pounding, machines hard at their jobs! The museum is not only a clanging, roaring place where industrial engines and pistons vibrate continuously, but a destination for hundreds of students as well as average citizens who have no other way of seeing actual industrial processes.

This Museum of Science and Industry on Chicago's lake front in Jackson Park has become almost a part of Chicago's school system to judge by the number of boys and girls who visit it. Each day an average of 800 young folks—some grade-schoolers, some high school students, and some college youth from Illinois and neighboring states—pile out of busses and trek into the big classic limestone building, a relic of Chicago's first World's Fair.

A two-year construction program will open up some 15 acres of floor space adding them to the present center section under the dome where the first exhibits have been shown, according to Rufus C. Dawes, president.

Advance Into Industrial Age

The opening of new courts, for which many exhibits are already waiting in storage, will mean a further carrying out of the aims of the founder, the late Julius Rosenwald, who intended the museum to dramatize man's advance into the machine age from the handicraft era, paying particular attention to industrialization as it affects living in the United States.

Here in the first court are actual engines, machines and instruments ready for operation. All the visitors need to do is to push the buttons, pull the levers and then watch the wheels go round. It is so different from the average museum which presents collections of relics, or gathers inanimate paintings, or chronicles the things of the past. Here the question "how" is answered.

The crowds of schoolboys and girls are divided into groups of 20 or 30 as soon as they are inside the high vaulted building. Then they are taken around from one point to another, frequently getting a new gray-uniformed guide who is a special expert in his particular machine or process. More and more principals and teachers are beginning to call for appointments for just one or two specific exhibits, according to O. T. Kreusser, director. They find it is better to stay at one display long enough to absorb its significance and then come back another day for something different. So the phone calls are often for just the "coal mine" or the "oil" exhibit.

Public Pushes The Buttons

"Action" is the keyword in the museum. A drama of modern industry is being enacted. A replica of the "Rocket," the grandfather of all locomotives, is jacked up so that people can see "how" its wheels go round. The public is invited to push buttons and see for themselves how machines do the world's manufacturing.

Here is a paradise for boys. At last the youngster is not cautioned "Do not touch,' or "Leave this alone," or "Don't go there." The "hows" and "whats" and "whys" of boys are at least partially answered by the operable exhibits. The lads pull levers, turn switches, and then watch pistons travel back and forth.

Over there a boy is pulling a diving helmet over his head, at the same time pumping air into it to get the sensation or "feel" of going down into the depths of the sea in a diver's heavy dress. Another boy starts a model train scooting around on its little track. A third manipulates a model airplane fanned by a blast of air. He works the controls, sending the plane up, down and over in simple maneuvers.

In exhibits where the mechanism is too delicate or complex to be operated by the layman, the guides do the demonstrating. They explain the stroboscope, an instrument which optically stops fast moving machines and employs the same principles as the motion picture projector. They stretch a rod of steel in a testing machine until it snaps like a stick of candy. Steel must be tested, they declare, to determine how great a load it can carry before it is set up in sky-scrapers.

Housewives can deduce how kitchen utensils are made in modern factories—apple corer, can opener, razor blades—when they observe the dieing machine, the outgrowth of the old punch press. The mechanism of the gyroscope is made clear when a guide puts into motion the model of the forepart of a ship as it would sway in the ocean waves. The gyroscope, then, like a spinning top, neutralizes the swaying motion and steadies the vessel on an even keel.

Not only the "whys" and "wherefores" of the gasoline a man uses in his motorcar, but the whole story of oil is told in a miniature petroleum exhibit, one of the first of its kind to be built. A long-term view of the whole industry is there. It was unknown in 1859 when a well, owned by Colonel Edwin L. Drake, filled up with petroleum, and the town of Titusville, Penna., became the center of the world's first oil rush.

The whole "Oil Age" is involved in this story of petroleum which turned people from the tallow candle and whale oil, put power into their motorcars and steamboats, warmed their homes, gave material for their roads and roofs, and in addition, has given hundreds of different products through various refining processes.

Typical oil fields in Texas and Oklahoma are pictured in dioramas where steel rigs rise like observation towers. In models and miniature apparatus, all moving and working, the public can see what goes on beneath the earth's surface below the towers when drills bore down into rock whose pores are laden with the heavy, black, foul-smelling liquid—crude petroleum.

The Chemistry Of Petroleum

With bubble towers, condensers, and filters the chemistry of petroleum is demonstrated. The crude liquid is separated into its five basic products of kerosene, gasoline, fuel oil, lubricating oil, and asphalt. The "cracking" process is demonstrated—that most important development in the oil industry which, it is claimed, has doubled the amount of gasoline produced from crude oil. Lubricating oil is also refined.

Hardly a person in the onlooking groups does not nod with understanding when the guide reminds him of that freezing winter morning when his car failed to start. It was the wax which formed at low temperature which clogged the works. Here the wax is extracted. Women look with astonishment when told that this wax is the source of the paraffin they pour over their strawberry preserves.

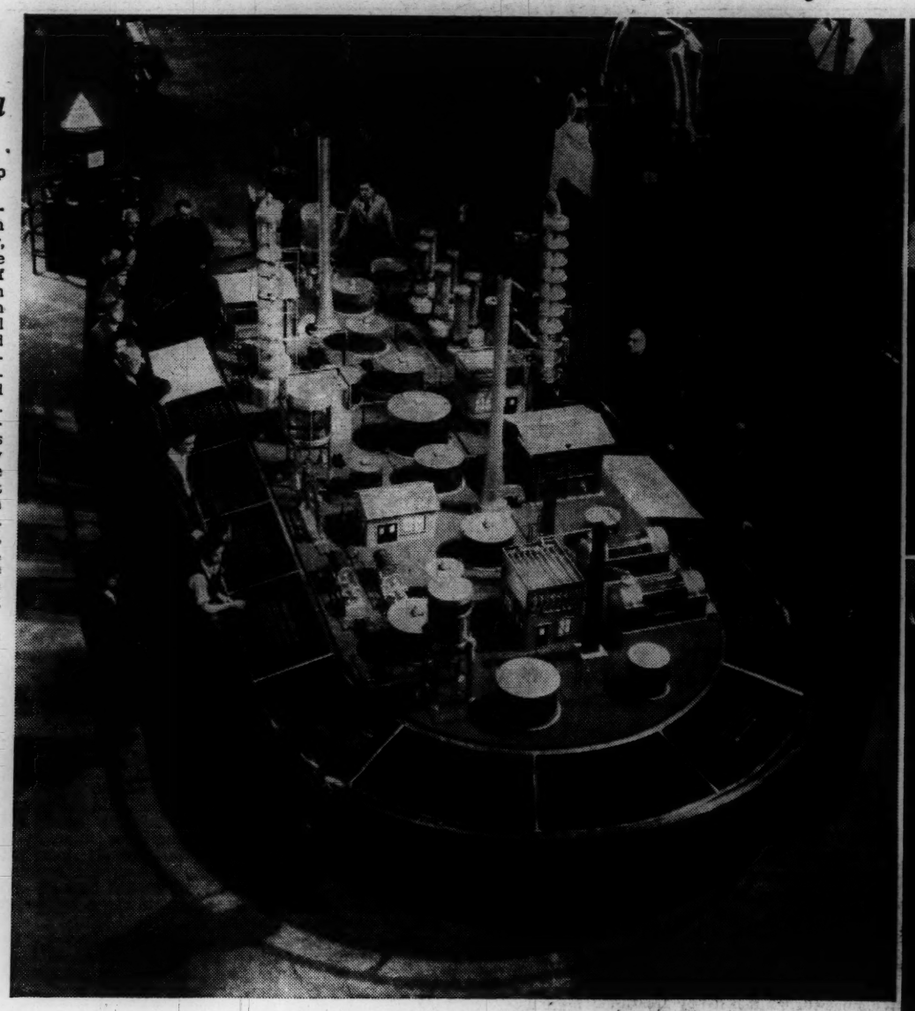
From oil one can go to coal. An average of 1000 persons a day—both school children and grown-ups—are imitating the coal miner's experience of descending the shaft. It is a full-sized bituminous mine sunk permanently below the museum floor. Stepping into the miner's cage, the visitors seem to go down a distance of 500 feet—the length of the cable—while, counterbalancing their weight, is a corresponding load of coal rising simultaneously.

Even the musty, damp smell of the coal oozes out as the elevator lowers, and a blast of cold air sweeps the face. Clanging and banging of coal cars rattle through the haulage-ways. Through underground darkness men and women ride in springless cars which bump and jar and jiggle. They arrive at a working face of coal—later at a room-and-pillar mine where a full-sized heavy arc-wall cutter gouges its long tongue into a wall of coal. A loader stretches out its arms, gathers the black fuel, and dumps it into cars.

Miners in blue overalls, with the "bug-lights" in their caps, are stationed in each section to explain the work of cutting, drilling, blasting and loading. After 30 minutes the visitors are led up an exit stairway—and again they are on the main floor of the museum.

It is folly to imagine that one can "take in" all of these moving, animated, bustling exhibits and understand the social background and the place each takes in modern industry in a short afternoon's visit. Mr. O. T. Kreusser, director of the museum, suggests that two hours is long enough for a single trip. He would strongly advise against anyone's attempting to put in a day, even with only one court of the building open.

As new aisles are opened up within the classic limestone exterior on the lake front, it will take many visits to fathom the significance of the exhibits in their relation to progress in industry. Whole laboratories of physics, geology, and chemistry are destined to be installed, scientific instruments and dioramas, according to museum officials. Some day the whole story of agriculture, transportation, geology, power, architecture and public works, printing and communication will be like an open book to the public, it is claimed.



At the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago. Left—Petroleum Refining Exhibit, Showing in Miniature All the Processes in Actual Operation. Right — Coal Loading Machine in the Full-Sized Bituminous Mine That Is Sunk Below the Museum Floor. Below—Child Operating a Model of a Power Shovel

Taking Time To Be Friendly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The art of living is one of the primary concerns of those who want to give happiness to others and by thus giving realize happiness for themselves.

Today we seem to have so many interests and duties that we sometimes neglect what is of more importance. If all of us would "take time to be friendly," in a short period this would be a different world. It is so easy to be in a rush! We think there are so many things to do that we must hurry. What great philosopher said, "More is accomplished slowly"?

If we look into the lives of those about us, we can discover the happiness of those who take time to be friendly. They give pleasure; they encourage happiness in others; and they also are happy themselves.

There is a certain rural free-delivery mail-carrier in a northern New England town who exemplifies the spirit of friendliness. He has a route approximately twenty-nine miles in length. Most of the time he uses a battered but sturdy car of somewhat ancient style.

Every farm home welcomes him. Children wait at the mail boxes. Mothers and fathers watch for his smile and ask his advice, for after a generation of service he is a veritable walking encyclopedia.

On one of the back roads of the town a young couple settled on a farm a few years ago. The depression had forced them from the city. Talking with them recently, the husband said, "We didn't realize what real friendliness was until John began to help us. We have a good little farm started now. But great credit goes to John. He taught us how to do things. He always had time to be friendly."

The schoolroom environment should be cheerful and happy. The day of bare, drab, so-called "businesslike" classrooms is over. The school atmosphere can be businesslike without being cheerless. There is more than coincidence in the fact that successful teachers believe in flowering plants, good pictures, an interesting bulletin board. One very successful teacher has a different, cheerful slogan on the blackboard each morning.

On Round Robins

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN your Chairman graduated from "prep" school a Round Robin was started and proved a means of holding together a devoted group of classmates for many years. So we "second the motion" by co-operating with our first speaker today in giving a bit of publicity to the Round Robin idea. Among you members who are writing to one another outside, there may be some who will enjoy carrying out such a plan. But don't forget to drop the Round Table a line now and then, too.—Chairman.

Dear Chairman:

I've been an interested, but a heretofore silent, member of the Youth Round Table group, never missing a single session and enjoying every get-together. I've been telling myself that sometime I'm going to write a letter, hoping that it might be interesting enough to rate publication.

Recently, I received a sort of Round Robin collection of letters which caused me to become very much enthused and I want to tell the readers about it, if I may, please. It seemed like a clever way of sharing one's correspondents—having them know each other—something that I've often wished I might do!

I received one morning in the mail a big, fat enevelope postmarked "N. Y. City." Upon opening it (need I say immediately!) I found a collection of letters, such interesting ones!—from Arizona, California, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Maryland and New York, and a list of names (my own included) with forwarding addresses. Each person was asked by the writer of the first letter to read the enclosed letters, write one to the next person on the list and send the collection on. At the conclusion of the round the collection of letters were to be sent to the person who started the Round Robin. She would read them all and begin another series. It seemed like such fun and the letters were all so fascinating and it was so nice to meet so many people at the same time that I thought I should like to pass on this idea to the readers of the Round Table, who might like to do likewise. This friend in the West said that she had received so many interesting replies to her letter published in the Round Table that she wanted to share the letters with all her pen friends, and decided upon a Round Robin as the best solution. I know that we shall enjoy knowing each other; many of us share the same interests and hobbies and it should prove an interesting arrangement for all concerned. It was such a generous thought that I felt it deserved a bit of publicity.

I can't seem to resist scanning the Round Table, hoping to find there others who enjoy the things I do—namely, art, travel, books, drama, writing and hiking.

(Miss) D. E. M.

♦ ♦ ♦

Apprentice on a Weekly
Montana

Dear Chairman:

Since the Round Table's beginning, I have been what might be called a "silent partner." However, I should like to break into print with a contribution which would, perhaps, be of interest to some of the readers.

Like a great many other young people, I graduated from high school last year without a ghost of a chance for college or the probability of a position. I had always liked English and the magic of words, and my choice of subjects in high school naturally were closely related to them. After graduation I found to my amazement that my high school education fitted me for nothing at all unless I continued my studies in an institution of higher learning.

Because of my work on the school paper, I was permitted to substitute on the local weekly for a time. I knew at once that that work was my chosen profession. I was entirely inexperienced and had no idea where or how I could get my training. I finally hit upon the idea of offering myself as apprentice on this weekly, which by the way is first class, and was accepted on that basis. I have worked there all winter and now have the promise of a paying position. After that I have no plans, but I feel sure that my time spent this winter will be no drawback to me next winter.

The idea of apprenticeship should work as well in any other line of endeavor. Anyway, it's worth a try, especially if one might be gathering cobwebs and dust otherwise.

I have always been interested in the newspaper business and have gathered numerous articles and clippings on that subject. At present my hobby is collecting the publications of colleges and high schools.

(Miss) E. B. L.

♦ ♦ ♦

From the Northwest
Washington State

Dear Chairman:

Since Canada has contributed so freely with such interesting information about their part of the world, I feel that there should be a similar "get together" of those young people from the west. Perhaps I have not been a reader of this column long enough, but I have read very few letters from this very interesting part of our great country. Therefore, may I have two purposes for this letter? First, I do want to thank you all for the enjoyment and information I have gained from reading your contributions; and secondly I would like to have you hear a little about our "Golden West."

Washington has within its borders many different types of country; in fact some parts are so thoroughly different that one feels as though one were passing through countries which should normally be on opposite sides of the globe and not within a few miles of each other. Along the coast and through the Puget Sound country, the land is richly covered with a green vegetation the year around. One could easily write books about this beautiful place; from the very large and sophisticated city of Seattle with its immense harbor, sheltering ships from all ports of the world; through Tacoma, the city with a delightful homey atmosphere; up the Puget sound, weaving in and out among many fairy-like islands; and back down to the little Puyallup (pronounced Poo-yall'up) valley where my family has made its home.

Within a few miles of all this, running north and south, is the Cascade range of mountains, of which Mount Rainier is a member. One cannot describe this white god of the north lands; it has to be seen to be appreciated. On the other side of these mountains lies a country wholly different again. Here we find rolling hills, white in the winter, and a rich brown in the summer. Here we also find vast lands covered with wheat. To the north we find the Grand Coulee Dam, considered by many to be the eighth wonder of the world.

I am sorry I cannot tell you more about these places, but I feel that people living there can tell you more easily than I. However, I would like to bring you to Puyallup for a minute or so before I close. This small town was founded by that great pioneer, Ezra Meeker. We still have the vine that covered his first home, preserved and growing in our park. At one time, not far in the past, this valley was inhabited entirely by Indians. Today it is a thriving little town, kept busy by its three mills, and its four canneries. This is the center of the raspberry country in the west, one of the richest districts for truck gardening, as well as a fine place for raising hops. This latter was originated, by the way, by Ezra Meeker himself.

In closing, may I again say, thank you, and lets hear from the northwest.

(Miss) P. B.

♦ ♦ ♦

Symphonies Under Stars

Dear Friends of the Round Table:

For a long time I have been reading the splendid letters written by the members and it has long been my intention to join you—and here I am. I am a former "Mail Bagger" and have made many loyal and loving friends through its Columns.

Last night (this is being written in July) I attended a concert in the Hollywood Bowl, famous for its "Symphonies Under the Stars." It was a beautiful night and the stars in all their glory were out, sparkling above us. The moon like an inverted bowl, rose above the surrounding hills and the pine trees stood out black against the sky. Crowds of people hurried to their seats, the lights went out and there was a hush, as soft music came stealing out from the giant shell where the musicians were.

In front is a great open space, built out like a stage, where the Ballets are given. Last night there was a Ballet. With fluffy tulle skirts and roses twined in their hair, dancing on their toes so gracefully, they seemed to float through the air as if on wings. It was a beautiful sight—the green grass and the marble steps, while the colored lights thrown on the dancers made them look like the fairies that we used to read about in books. I expected to see Titania and all her little elves come trooping out any minute.

All your letters are so interesting. They carry us to other lands and make pictures for us of what our brothers and sisters across the sea are doing and it makes us seem nearer. California is a beautiful state and there are many interesting things to tell about it. It is only my state by adoption as I was born in Washington, D. C., and came out here with my parents when I was a small girl. We live in a typical California home with flowers and fruit trees all around. At night the mocking birds sing in the palm trees and the star jasmine sends its perfume in at the window where I sit and write.

One of the radio announcers here always closes his broadcast with three "Wonder Words," as he calls them. They are Peace, Harmony and Love, so I send them to all the world.

(Miss) L. J. McC.

♦ ♦ ♦

You Californians, adopted and native, have a great way of making us want to pay a visit to your beautiful state. And we all thank you for the three "wonder words."

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

More Than 'Just Another Report'

Is Kalamazoo's New Rendering of Its School Account

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

HOW is the average taxpayer to become interested in and quickly aware of just what the public schools are doing in his community? If the superintendent of schools makes out an annual report and sends it out, usually its very appearance is somewhat forbidding. "It's just another report," the recipient may feel. Or it has so many high-sounding phrases and so many statistics that it looks uninviting and is shoved back on the desk, pigeonholed for a more convenient reading which never arrives.

To overcome this yawning gap between the public which has to pay for the schools and the schools themselves, the superintendent of schools in Kalmazoo, Mich., has fallen on a solution. Harold C. Hunt, in preparing his superintendant's annual report this year, sent out an attractive pamphlet called "Years Between." Although it serves as an annual report, it is really a pictorial representation full of photographs of youngsters doing things and illustrated also with diagrams and map-graphs which tell, at a glance, the economic story which might otherwise be very heavy reading, and difficult to visualize. It interprets the schools to the public.

The total enrollment of public schools and industries by means of a map-graph and pictures indicates, at a glance, that while 10,578 of Kalamazoo's children are drumming away at their lessons in schools, more than 22,000 men and women are working in industries.

Instead of giving figures up into the thousands which are seldom comprehended—to summarize the cost of educating the children, the whole story is reduced to "the child's bill for one day of school training." "The Kalamazoo Public Schools in Accounts With Mr. John Public" heads a statement which lists eight items representing all services rendered in educating one child for one school day. The statement shows a total of 43 cents per child. Of this 30 was spent for teachers' salaries, seven for the operation of the building, while only one cent each was budgeted to maintenance of buildings, repairing furniture and fixtures, books and apparatus, insurance, special services and administration. Ten years ago the cost was 55 cents where today it is only 43 cents, the statement shows.

The total budget dollar used for public schools is diagramed in a graphic way on another page, indicating that "half the pie" goes to the teachers, large slices to debt service, operation and library, while smaller slices go to maintenance and similar items.

The report written in popular language is illustrated on every page with photographs of the children in the midst of their various school activities, so that the reader who has only a few minutes can quickly gather ideas about the kind of training given in the public schools toward preparing boys and girls for the responsibilities of community life.

A contrast between the schools of former days and the modern school, into which has been introduced former home crafts like cooking, sewing, gardening, elementary arts, and various forms of mechanics, tells the reader something about the relation of schools to industry. Many students from the city's schools have found their incentive for certain occupations in school and have found jobs in the community, it is pointed out.

The word "government" used to connote only a big uniformed burly policeman to many school children, the report points out. But now in Kalamazoo's schools, "government" brings to thought such things as traffic safety, fire protection, representation in school councils, the constitution of a club organization, and "an active participation to the end that the machine which means so much in their lives may be kept functioning properly in all of its aspects whether it be administration, legislation, or protection." These ideas are supplemented by pictures of students getting their technical speech training, planning their school paper, and participating in other activities leading to good citizenship.

Other topics covered in the illustrated booklet are communication and transportation, community relationships, social happiness, night school, and parent-teacher association.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Composing for the Films

By W. H. Haddon-Squire

Film Music, by Dr. Kurt London. London: Faber. 12s. 6d. net.

IN A foreword to this book Constant Lambert stresses the fatuity of the young composer, with a technique but nothing new to say, who wastes his time in trying to be "a latter-day Beethoven," when he might be doing useful and more profitable work in a film studio. Incidentally only a few moments ago one read in the morning's paper an account of the first rehearsal in London of a newly-recruited Television Orchestra, consisting of five strings, five woodwind and five brass instruments, drums, a piano and a saxophone. A "television," so to speak, of musical things to come.

One could not help wondering if composition students in our big schools of music are being taught to write for such odd combinations, to study the whims of the microphone and its new sound-dimensions and given the opportunity of hearing their music from the recording box? As Mr. Lambert says, "The film seems the one form of entertainment whose future is absolutely assured, and it is more than probable that music will play a greater part than speech in its future development. Hence the necessity for composers to study the aesthetic problems of the sound-film as seriously as in the past they studied the aesthetic problems of the opera and the symphony."

In spite of a certain Teutonic overearnestness, Dr. Kurt London's book should be closely studied by every adventurer into this brave new world of the sound-film. They will find, as his title page says, "A summary of the characteristic features of its history, aesthetics, technique; and possible developments."

* * *

The evolution of the film has been so rapid that perhaps Dr. London has some excuse if he himself is occasionally in too much of a hurry. For example is he not a little ahead of his own times when he alleges that "Aristocratic arts like opera and the concert are being pushed more and more into the background: they retire from the stage of today, assume the character of museum-pieces, in short, are little else than the privilege of a small proprietary class, which is shrinking with each year that passes?" And is the film yet ready for "the social duty of taking up the thread where the bourgeois culture of the nineteenth century left off?" He also supplies a classic example of the astonishing nonsense that so often disguises itself and parades as "psychology." Concert music, he says, is apprehended consciously, film music unconsciously, and then goes on to state that for this reason film music "was heard with the greatest intensity." This is like saying that anyone who reads a book with his attention firmly fixed on something else, grasps the meaning of that which he reads "with the greatest intensity." Many will be tempted to retort, with equal intensity, "fiddlesticks!" Such lapses happily are rare.

We are given an admirably clear technical description of the origins of film music and the developments that have now reached the handwritten sound-track with its possibilities of quite new sound-dimensions. Sound curves can be drawn with pen and brush, photographed and reproduced on any ordinary sound-on-film system. Theoretically, Dr. London tells us, sounds of the most diverse kinds can be represented graphically: natural sounds, organ-like tones, unknown instrumental timbres, choral effects—sounds, as he says, won from nonexistence.

Here may be the future possibilities of film music, "whose present day condition is nothing but intensive preparation for the time when it will be able to free itself from the restraining influence of musical tradition, and attain its own individuality."

Dr. London provides the musician of today with much valuable information on the orchestration problems of the sound-film and such strange new instruments as the Ondium Martenot (derived from Theremin's ether-wave music with the sound-scale anchored on a keyboard), the contra-bass clarinet, the saxhorn (a new form of tuba with a movable "bell"), the Saxotromer and other queer hybrids born of microphonic necessity. We learn that just as the microphone demands a new theory of instrumentation to a new phonetic theory of song is in course of development.

* * *

Apparently, thin, nasal, closed voices sound the best. One had rather suspected it. The microphone resents and caricatures big, broad, shrill or tremulous organs. Even the breathing must be based on a special method. Altogether this new world of sound is a fantastic business. In it there exists neither a genuine pianissimo nor a good fortissimo.

There is an interesting chapter on prominent European film composers and their artistic significance. The American composer is left out for the reason that the American film is regarded to have remained, apart from jazz, far more notable for its visual than its musical achievement. Although Dr. London admits that they are masters of compilations, he goes on to say: "The originality that we find in their pictures, and occasionally also in their sound-construction, deserts them when it comes to music."

Many readers would have liked to hear something about the three men he mentions: Steiner, Newman and Forbstein. One wonders how many film-composers share the feelings of our own William Walton who "is troubled by the fact that films disappear so quickly, and with them, their value?"

Dr. London believes that, aesthetically, the sound-film is neither a substitute for living stage craft nor merely a silent film with sound grafted on to it. It demands, he says, the conception, as it were of a "new dimension." Has not music itself, "that unique, curious . . . and still inexplicable art," always existed in that "new dimension?"

Action Picture by Bouchard, New York — Honya Holm's Concert Group in "City Nocturne"

Forces That Make a Festival

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

THE Bennington Festival of the Bennington School of the Dance is unlike any other summer festival in Europe or America. It is the only one devoted exclusively to the dance and to the dance in its newest, experimental forms. It is a festival that is making rather than commemorating an art. It is no al fresco affair—neither a picnic-with-ants, nor a garden party—with social chatter. It entertains no prima donnas though it is led by greatness. Fashion, pomp and pride are out. Artistic quality reigns supreme.

In this, its third season, I think it can truthfully be said that the Bennington School of the Dance has gathered the modern dance up in its conglomerate arms and swept it several paces forward; that the Bennington Festival has reached a new high, in example and achievement.

The Festival Series began with John Martin's lecture, Mr. Martin, as has been said before, is the dean of dance criticism in America, lecturer and historian of the modern dance, teacher of dance history and criticism at the summer school. His seminar in dance criticism (a new course this year), informally gathered in one of the charming livingrooms of the campus houses, taught the young idea how to shoot, not caustically nor cautiously but with wit and wisdom. The pupils handed in reviews of each concert one hour after it was over; their papers were read and discussed in class the following day.

* * *

With the critical battery all set, the concert items can go on. In piquant contrast to the school work was the guest appearance of the Ballet Caravan, a summer troupe of 12 members of the American Ballet—young, exuberant and—but—growing. Their dainty offerings were received with cheers by the young exponents of a sturdier form.

The first big dance event of the Festival Series was Martha Graham's pair of solo recitals, when she repeated the program she had taken on tour and, as usual, galvanized her audience into salvos of excitement. Martha Graham, as is also well known, is the extraordinary American dancer who abstracts her dances from life and without making them concrete, wins vivid response. She gave a two-weeks course as guest-artist this year, and last year when in charge of the workshop group, produced her new group composition, "Panorama," a thrilling piece, if a *tour de force*, that brought the Festival to a brilliant climax.

Special interest clustered round the concerts of Hanya Holm and her professional group, which marked the close of her two-weeks session of teaching, as her appearance was tantamount to an American début. Miss Holm, formerly of the Wigman School, has been five years in America, and will carry on the workshop group at Bennington next year. She is a superb teacher and her program revealed her as an interesting choregrapher. Her "Dance in Two Parts: A Cry Rises in the Land, New Destinies" was a nostalgic lament tinged with hope for a lost country. Her "City Nocturne," a trenchant comment on the metropolis of a new land.

* * *

These events were held in the College Theater and (except for Mr. Martin's lecture) were given two performances each because of the influx of visitors attending them. The final events of the Festival Series, the four performances by Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman and their workshop and professional groups (recently reviewed in these columns), were moved to the State Armory in the town because of an even larger visitorial influx and the need of a more commodious working space.

Then was armory hammered into theater, stage extended over steps to floor, a series of rectangular black wings erected on either side to hide the musicians and add extra entrance and exit places. The platinum-colored blocks of "Theater Piece" and "New Dance" were variously dispersed over both stage and floor. For "With My Red Fires" a few of them were oddly piled right stage to suggest a house and others formed a new level up stage. For "Quest," white block frames were mounted asymetrically on either side. All this under the direction of Gerard Gentile of the College drama faculty.

Lighting technicians scurried up ladders, twisted wires and tried and retried color bulbs here and there. Pauline Lawrence, costume-designer to the Humphrey-Weidman group, wearing shears for one arm and a paint brush for the other, spoke in needles and pins while her magic touch turned unbleached cotton into stiff brocade and cheap muslin into the rich panoply of festival.

Thomas Bouchard, artist photographer, stalked the scene with his heightened camera sense of motion. Pianists faithfully repeated passages and hung limp between the innumerable repetitions. Meanwhile the students of the workshop group were learning the arts and crafts of the choregraphy, musical reinforcement, lighting, costuming and staging of a dance production, while rehearsing their parts in the whole. And it all ended, as has previously been described, in a glorious presentation of the dance as drama—a drama of humanity.

* * *

Technique demonstrations at the school illustrated Louis Horst's accomplishment with his classes in composition in dance form and in music composition for the dance (new and advanced courses this year); and Martha Hill's classes showed her work in fundamental techniques. I watched one of Mr. Horst's classes in which the students showed the compositions they had prepared. His acute criticisms tossed off a life-earned erudition in a phrase. I watched one of Miss Hill's classes and marveled at the strong, sound basis the modern dance is built upon. And I watched Hanya Holm with an intermediate class, working one hour on the variations of flexing feet.

I lived for several days among great artists and great teachers—and none of them knowing they were great. I met leaders and makers of the most vital American art form today, without bumping into a single inflated ego. Temperament there must have been, but it was expressed in creative work instead of personal fireworks. It is said that Doris Humphrey never once raised her voice during all the long, strenuous period of rehearsal. Hanya Holm was gentle as a well-tempered clavichord; John Martin kinder than any critic is supposed to be.

Louis Horst may have applied some mild acerbity to his classes—but if he did it was when I wasn't looking. Mr. Horst has done more for music in America in relating it to the modern dance, than he could have done in 20 stanzalone symphonies (American brand). Norman Lloyd and Wallingford Riegger, quietly composing for new dances, are doing a bigger work without fanfare or ticker tape than they would be if they had a manuscript played in Carnegie or Symphony Hall once a year.

All this bigness is a human bigness, wholly off the pedestal. It could not function, by the way, if Mary Jo Shelly, administrative director of the school, did not so well know how to skillfully house and feed a community in harmony. It could not function if inquiring minds from all over the country, dancers, teachers and laymen, did not come to knit the organization into unity.

There is more to be said—but I'd better not say it. I learned in a visit to Mr. Martin's seminar to avoid the Amen ending.

Isms in Art, Past and Present

At the San Diego Exhibition—I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

IN THE present California Pacific International Exposition in San Diego, you will find an exhibition of Oriental and Occidental art ranging from before the days of the Christian Era to 1936. The isms are in the minority and largely of recent date. Most of what has stood the ravages of time and criticism, was modern art in the day of its creation, not modernism. And so it is still of value today.

Inness' "October" painted in 1886, is one of the artist's best, a tone poem of subtly graded greens disclosing an enchanting and beautiful retreat among the trees. Here we have nature in her loveliest apparel, made even more communicative and attractive because envisioned and interpreted through the genius of the re-creating-artist. Transcription of natural phenomena need not lessen art. It is simply a question of how nature is interpreted by the artist and his brush. As the alphabet is the language in literature, so nature still remains the medium for the transfer of the artist's concept, in pictorial painting, to the public. In using impressionism only in so far as it would suggest certain unpaintable qualities such as spirit, mood, beauty, and soul, Inness profited by judiciously using what the public has nicknamed an "ism." The point is, that his indications were used as a means to an end, rather than as an end in itself.

In Munich and Paris, just before the World War, enough artists to found a new "school" had decided that the extreme physical realism of Impressionism had reached its greatest heights and must give way to something entirely different. The consequent post-Impressionism at times pointed the finger of scorn at subject-matter, at times even at art techniques, which had been built up during hundreds of years. Sometimes it doubted whether art needed any intellectual significance, any appeal to the intellect. However, in spite of the 1913 Armory show in New York, America continued comparatively sane, experimenting in this new world, but not "chucking over-board" the entire ballast of those qualities which had been accumulated as artistic features. A true cross-section of American art is neither dominantly "old hat," nor radical in a modernistic way; rather it is what we might term progressive. It is marching ahead in a comparatively slow, but steady way. In San Diego's Exposition show, we made selections from this sanely progressive work.

Daring in their day were the broadly-handled and "moody" themes of Albert P. Ryder. His pictures, "The River" and "Lost Whale" have enduring qualities, through their sincerity, emotional grip, and dramatic effects, that make them parallels with Van Gogh's impassioned paintings. In both we have a sense of the tempestuous course of life, composed, however, into aesthetically beautiful presentations. Both they and their art were bigger than their painting. When such great works appear in the world, you fortunately forget to analyze them in terms of their theoretical perfection, according to aesthetics. When experiencing the art of either Ryder or Van Gogh we feel with Goya, "A work of art is achieved when the artist's desired effect is produced."

Gradual has been our transition from the visually naturalistic impressionism into that post-Impressionism, which swung over toward the abstract. It has latterly settled down more or less into a pictorial art, which at first glance might appear naturalistic, but which actually is created according to the principles, spirit and construction of certain post-Impressionistic theories.

Mary Cassatt's "En Bateau" (Le Bain), of a mother and child, reveals a basis taken from Degas' rhythmically patterned solid figures, together with her own still more individual treatment of the French plein-air theme.

In sculpture, Jo Davidson's naturalistic bronze portrait bust "E. W. Scripps" and his marble "Torso" like Duveneck's paintings, have a big grasp of form. They have an aesthetically appealing construction and design. Similarly, Arthur Putnam's animal sculpture (of which the San Diego gallery owns 105), have a romantic sentiment and are true in their impressions of life.

In both John Sloan's "Election Night," and George Bellows' "Anne in White"—as in Zuloaga's full length portrait, "My Cousin Antonio" (represented as a Galician peasant) we discover a psychologically presented composition of lines, color, masses and values toward striking and artistic effects.

REGINALD POLAND

(A second article on this subject is to appear in an early issue.)

London Art Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AN IMPORTANT exhibition of nineteenth-century French Painting will be held during October at the New Burlington Galleries. This is being organized by the Anglo-French Art and Travel Society of which the joint presidents are the French Ambassador in London, the British Ambassador in Paris and the Earl of Derby. Among the members of the organizing committee are Lady Chamberlain, The Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill and the Earl of Sandwich.

The collection will consist of a representative collection of works by Cézanne, Corot, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Delacroix, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Ingres, Lautrec, Manet, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Henri Rousseau, Seurat and Sisley; and every endeavor will be made to secure pictures not hitherto exhibited in England. It is announced that the organizers have already been promised the loan of valuable masterpieces from the Louvre and other museums and private collectors in Europe and the United States.

At this critical moment in the world's history, the importance of maintaining sympathetic cultural relations between France and Great Britain is obvious, and Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is a Vice-President of the Anglo-French Art and Travel Society, has said that the fate of civilization may depend upon that type of co-operation and understanding which exhibitions of this nature foster.

* * *

Sir Philip Sassoon announces that next February he will hold a Loan Exhibition of works by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his house, 45 Park Lane. It will be remembered that last February Sir Philip organized a successful loan exhibition, for charity, of paintings by Gainsborough, and it is expected that his Reynolds Exhibition will be equally important and educational. His Gainsborough Exhibition at 45 Park Lane has enabled many people to appreciate still more highly this master's magnificent full-length portrait of "Mrs. Lowndes-Stone," which is one of the outstanding works in the choice collection of old masters which Mr. G. S. Gulbenkian has lent to the National Gallery.

* * *

Though September is usually rather a quiet month in the London art galleries, several have organized exhibitions of a modest character which will be on view during most of September. At the Redfern Gallery (27 Old Bond Street) the exhibits on view will include water colors and oil paintings by Epstein, Augustus John, Sickert, Paul Nash, Duncan Grant. Several of these artists, together with Dame Laura Knight, Middleton Todd, and others, are also showing drawings, water colors, etchings, etc. during September at the Brook Street Gallery (14 Brook Street).

Lovers of Old London will find much to interest them in an exhibition of water colors of "Vanishing London" by Arthur D. J. Pitts at the Foyle Art Gallery (119-125 Charing Cross Road). Mr. Pitts's exhibits include several accomplished views of the Adelphi Terrace, which has now been demolished, the cottage in Islington where Charles Lamb and his sister went to live in 1823, Nell Gwynn's home in Cromer Street, St. Pancras, the house in Berkeley Square where Clive of India spent his last days, and many other picturesque and historical buildings, some of which happily are still in existence.

At the Leicester Galleries Mr. W. R. Sickert's unconventional painting of King Edward VIII will be on view during September, together with many other important works by the leading modern painters of France and England.

F. R.

Old Lyme Autumn Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Old Lyme, Conn.

PRESENTING a complete change of pictures numbering approximately 70 large canvases, supplemented by a gallery of 135 smaller items, the Lyme Art Association has opened its Fourth Annual Autumn show, its final exhibition of the season. All paintings and sculpture are by Association members. The display will be open to the public daily through Sept. 20.

Seldom have visitors to the Old Lyme, Conn., galleries met with finer examples of figure work. Foremost among these are the canvases by Ivan G. Olinsky and Will Howe Foote. Mr. Olinsky gave his audience a new character when he introduced the head of a horny son of toil, one "Roscoe" in the show just closed. In the present exhibition, he further identifies his subject as "Roscoe of Blood Street." Mr. Foote, who has devoted years to a study of Jamaican natives in their jungle habitat, has likewise extended his favorite subject. Heretofore content with presenting youth, he now introduces an ancient crone in his arresting picture "Advice." A young native woman and a shy pickaninny appear intent upon the words of wisdom bestowed upon them.

There is yet another canvas of power and dignity in the current collection, Eugene Higgins's "Indian Shepherd." Lyme devotees have watched this character grow until he now appears a stalwart giant of a fellow, his flock at heel, and in the distance a resplendent sky.

Nudes are encountered, such as Lucien Abrams' attractive "Eve," and Harry Hoffman's "Morning," seemingly undismayed by proximity to Guy Wiggins' winter canvases of vale and town, or the frosty morning revealed by Bruce Crane. There are poetic, moving canvases by Gregory Smith, a seascape with a glorious sky by William Chadwick, a woodland idyl by William S. Robinson, and Indian summer as depicted by George B. Burr. Frank A. Bicknell can always be looked to for sparkling canvases, and Charles Ebert finds new viewpoints on much-painted Monhegan Island.

Nothing in the exhibition shows finer understanding of widely separated scenes than Wilson Irvine's colorful "Home Valley" contrasted with his vivid "Spain." Margaret Cooper adds "Tucson, Arizona," to her collection of New England data, James Goodwin McManus sticks to his rugged oaks and elms, and Winfield Scott Clime favors New England with such fine canvases as "Winter Twilight" and "Winter Harvest."

Will Taylor divides his interest between Old Mexico and Connecticut rurals, painting both with dash. Charles Vezin sees the Catskills in purple grandeur and his "Babsey at the Piano" is a happy adventure. So, also, is Ogden M. Pleissner's "Marvin's Barn," with the Judge himself striding toward it. No exhibition at Old Lyme would be complete without Percival Rosseau's splendid dogs.

Portraits include a strongly painted head of the economist, George Soule, by Tosca, and "Capt. Hugh Ferry, Pilot," by James McManus. The sculpture includes work by Bessie Potter Vonnoh and a miniature by Lydia Longacre.

Lennox Robinson's New Comedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

AN UNUSUAL type of philanthropist is provided by Lennox Robinson in his newest comedy, "When Lovely Woman ..." She devotes her wealth to the promotion of marriages between young people of good family who have "stooped to folly" and, incidentally, to the saving of old titles and the preservation of old family mansions.

This woman arrives at a country house in Wales determined to separate the heir to a peerage and a huge estate from a woman who has been his intimate for five years. In Mrs. Beecham she finds her match and that lady sets about interesting Mrs. Jago in the love affairs of an impecunious young Irishman, with a beautiful place in Ireland, and a poor girl of good family. Mrs. Jago discovers that Mrs. Beecham is really of better family than the future Lord Broome and has to change her tactics to bring about the marriage which she had originally set out to prevent.

This story sounds thin enough and, indeed, there are moments when the play appears to be in imminent danger of collapsing, but it picks itself up each time and goes along gaily to the end. The dialogue contains many flashes of wit and humor, while there is a delightful Shavian flavor about the reaction of John Warrenden when he is suddenly informed that he has become Lord Broome. Mrs. Beecham takes it for granted that she will go with him to the ancestral home. The new peer stiffens and we immediately sense his unspoken "that sort of thing is not done." It is the essence of England and it offers Mr. Robinson an opportunity for being delightfully satirical.

The Gate players were quite at home in the various roles, each one of which was a distinct reproduction of somebody everybody knows, from the energetic Mrs. Jago to the languid Lady Tweedmore, the quick-thinking Mrs. Beecham.

As Mrs. Jago, Georgette Thierry dominated things generally, while Coralie Carmichael was irresistibly languid as her hostess. Meriel Moore was the vivacious Mrs. Beecham and Shiela May the penniless girl. Michael MacLiammoir has the part of Maurice Corrigan, a type of Irishman who often finds his way into the diplomatic and colonial services.

J. J. H.

Gate Theater — When Lovely Woman ... a comedy by Lennox Robinson. Producer, Hilton Edyards. Presented Aug. 17, 1936.

Music in Adelaide

Adelaide

THE three Melbourne instrumentalists, Elise Steele (violinist), Isobel Carter (clarinetist) and Margaret Sutherland (pianist), drew appreciative audiences for their three chamber music recitals in the Liberal Club Hall.

Elise Steele and Margaret Sutherland performed a sonata for violin and piano—the composition of the latter—with considerable success.

At the second recital, Isobel Carter as pianist, appeared with Margaret Sutherland in some duo-piano work. The original composition of the latter "Burlesque" proving a welcome addition to two-piano literature.

A song recital by Hilda Gill, in Elder Hall, lacked the atmosphere it might have possessed in a more intimate auditorium.

The most impressive numbers were "Schmerzen" and "Traume," Wagner, in which Hilda Gill sang with considerable warmth of expression and a rich quality of voice.

By transforming the bare walls and floor of the South Hall at the Elder Conservatorium—hanging oil-paintings on the former and carpeting the latter—and by the addition of acoustic curtains, this hall has been made suitable for the series of evening chamber recitals, two of which have been presented by the Elder String Quartet.

They introduced a modern English quartet by Eric Cundell at their second recital; and, with the assistance of the composer at the piano, Arved Kurtz and Harold Parsons played Miriam Hyde's Phantasy Trio; both of which were new to Adelaide music-lovers, and proved attractive in their respective ways.

Leslie Chester of Brisbane, who is now visiting Adelaide under contract to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, made a very favorable impression with his performance of the Mendelssohn Concerto in E Minor for violin and orchestra accompanied by the 5C.L. Studio Orchestra under the conductorship of William R. Cade.

Friday night programs from the 5C.L. station are again being devoted to chamber music by the "Elder Conservatorium String Quartet."

Rehearsals are in full swing for the "Thousand" voices choral festival to mark the centenary celebrations in November. The S.A. Choral Association is assuming responsibility for the formation of the choir, and the ensuing function.

Architecture in Japan

Architectural Japan, Old-New. Tokyo: The Japan Times and Mail.

THERE is an immense amount of material compiled in this volume, "Architectural Japan, Old-New," and while the book reads interestingly from cover to cover, many chapters have a particular specialized interest. There may be some readers who will be attracted to selected parts. Specialists in the various fields covered have provided the texts. More than two dozen writers have contributed.

In turning to Japanese architecture one's interest, after enjoyment of its individualizing qualities, is to discern what are the indigenous, what the acquired features. The writers of this volume, being natives, dwell upon the Japanese contribution, and even when there is obviously a Western design employed, the Japanese modify it to suit their temperament and needs so that it becomes something independent and national.

Today there are three styles in construction, namely, the ancient type, used in dwellings; the medieval, applied in building temples; and the modern, commonly used in public buildings.

Architecture is modified to suit a number of requirements, such, for example, as climate, material accessible, customs. The Japanese are especially proud of their handling of wood in construction. Fine specimens of wood are available and they have been applied effectively and ornately. The Chinese influence encouraged the use of stone, earth, tiles, and metal in addition to the native timber. And with the Occidental influence in modern Japanese architecture, steel, concrete and glass are the prominent materials. But the writers resist this tendency, maintaining that Eastern architecture "has reached a deadlock," and that the Japanese are in quest of something new which apparently will incorporate the "pristine spirit" of the ancient buildings, while using "the fine materials of the medieval, and profiting by the progress of modern experiment and technique." The writers bewail these "fetters of foreign tradition" and look to an era of creative design.

There are chapters written by the different contributors on Castles in Japan; on Architecture of the Shinto Shrines, all building materials of which were obtained from the forests; on Temples built after the acquisition of Buddhist belief and the assimilation of ideas from the Continent. The Temple style, it is maintained, is not at all inferior to its Chinese prototype, in fact, what was found "too heavy, too complicated or too extreme, was carefully and absolutely excluded in Japan."

There is a chapter on Mausoleum Architecture, and one on the construction of the theater. Gardens are an essential and they are planned according either to artificial or naturalistic design.

A good part of the volume is devoted to modern construction, domestic, civic, public buildings. At this point the Westerner will feel himself on more familiar ground, in fact, he will find general lines of construction comparable to that at home. Only in decoration is there deviation from the uniform style. Chapters relate the development in railway architecture, modern religious architecture, public schools, dwellings, buildings for social service, stadiums and gymnasiums, buildings of communication, commercial construction. There are chapters in addition on technique, on construction methods, building materials, acoustics, town planning, quake-proof structures.

There is a Ukiyoe picture on the wrapper of the book, similar of course to the early colored block prints. It differs only in having an edifice drawn in the background, of European style, indicating recent trends in Japanese buildings. It looks very solid, very straight, in comparison with the frail graceful structures of the early Ukiyoe prints, or compared with the shallow curves of bridges commonly used. It is difficult to reconcile the old with the new, and yet to us the modern construction in Japan seems to rank with the finest extant. It is difficult to speculate whether this will prove a temporary fad or a permanent mode. Despite the resistance of the lovers of tradition, the new methods assert themselves vociferously in Japan.

D. A.

Directions by a Lithographer

Making a Lithograph, by Stow Wengenroth. New York: Studio Publications. $3.50. London: The Studio Limited.

OF ALL those contemporary artists who might have been selected to provide this volume on lithography for the "How to Do It" series, Mr. Wengenroth probably would have been first choice had the naming of an author been left to those who have been watching the New York exhibitions for the past five or six years. Steadily Mr. Wengenroth has emerged as a craftsman who has something of his own to say, and who seeks none of the easy dodges to get round difficulties that can be made to yield exquisite effects when they are conquered. He is concerned in this book, it is to be understood, only with the making of hand-printed lithographs, and not with the various processes open to large scale commercial reproduction.

In his preface to the student reader Mr. Wengenroth remarks that lithography seems to him sympathetic to the personal qualities of an artist's work, regardless of the medium in which his style may originally have been developed. The strangeness that may be felt for the new methods of print making will soon pass. Possibly excepting color, all graphic problems and their solutions may be transposed into lithography, with its range from line to full tone and from black to the lightest gray. He adds the warning, however, that "nearly as much labor and experiment will be needed to complete your knowledge of the process as was necessary in fitting you for making the drawing."

The processes of making a lithograph are then described, with action photographs of each step: graining the stone, laying the tracing on the stone, working on the stone, applying the acid, and so forward to taking the paper from the stone. To these chapters is added a consideration of experiments in various techniques and 16 examples of lithographs by artists accomplished in this medium, including Isabey, Delacroix, Bonington, Goya, Daumier, Forain, Rockwell Kent and Wengenroth, with comments upon the individual effects obtained in the plates reproduced. Mr. Wengenroth prefers, for good reasons inherent in the medium, to work on the stone rather than use the transfer process whereby a drawing is put on a stone without redrawing.

E. C. S.

The Art Association of Buck Hill Fall, Penna., has awarded the 1936 purchase prize to Edward W. Redfield for "Melting Snow."

New York performances have been resumed of "Idiot's Delight" and "Victoria Regina."

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Business and Industry

Treasury Finances Needs for Longer Term at 2¾ Per Cent

Commerce and Finance

Buying of Cloth In Week Exceeds Current Output

Weekly Cotton Textile Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 8—Renewed buying in volume set in during the past week in the primary cotton goods markets and sales of gray goods made of print cloth yarn ran far ahead of current production. Prices, too, staged a real recovery from the easier levels to which they had dropped the last half of August, when mill men started out to build up a stronger backlog of unfilled orders for the last quarter of the year.

It was the government cotton crop estimate again which seemed to be the spur that set buying activities in motion. Private crop estimates had indicated pronounced deterioration of the crop since the August 1 estimate and buyers feared that the government estimate, if it showed a large drop from the August figure, might easily produce a sharp rise in cotton futures and consequently in gray goods quotations. They deemed it wise and prudent to cover at least a substantial portion of their gray goods requirements for the final quarter before the holiday. With this idea in mind they tried to place contracts in volume at the best prices they could get.

Prints Lead the Way

Prices rapidly grew stronger and in some cases buyers again withdrew from the market rather than pay them. Again they came back at the very close of the week and paid the topnotch prices of the week rather than go uncovered over the week-end.

At first it was only the print cloth constructions that were affected. The 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s was particularly active and buoyant, and was traded in to the extent of more than 3,000,000 yards for this one number during the week. Prices improved an eighth to a quarter of a cent without discouraging the buying.

Other print cloth constructions also became active, and the buying extended also to the narrow widths, particularly the 36-inch print cloths. Then the sheetings grew more active and slightly firmer in price and the whole list responded to the sharper inquiry. Carded broadcloths moved in larger volume and in some cases prices firmed up a sixteenth to an eighth.

On the heavier types of goods, there was also some response in the shape of more active trading in drills and in three and four leaf twills.

Tobacco cloths were bought in round lots at 34 cents a pound instead of 34½ cents a pound, the figure which the mills were trying to get up to this past week.

Fine Goods Less Active

In the fine goods division of the market, however, trading failed to respond to the quickening influence and the market remained quiet and inactive, with prices virtually unchanged from the preceding week.

Standard plain constructions made of combed yarns were not very active during the week. Combed lawns were sold at slightly lowered prices, but only in odd lots, such as a few odd lot sales of 40-inch 9-yard 76x7s which went through at 6¾ to 6⅞ cents.

Inquiry was reported for dimities and some dealing in them was reported at 7¼ to 7½ cents for 96x68s. The mills have substantial amounts of this business already on their books priced around 7½ cents.

Distributors of cotton goods have been laying great stress upon the importance of the gray goods market this month as an influence upon cotton goods prices for the balance of the year. If the backlog of unfilled orders for the last quarter of the year can be built up to the point reached on third quarter deliveries, they point out, there can be little doubt that cotton goods prices will hold steady or advance during the balance of the year.

Meanwhile, however, secondary markets continue active, and retail trade continues to increase. Record breaking mill activity during August is not looked upon as a threat of impending oversupply, because of the steadily expanding buying power and the long accumulated need for goods.

Grist of Business News Is Cheerful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FALL business expansion is getting under way, according to reports from different industries and sections.

Less than seasonal decline is reported in the automobile industry, with trend toward the buying of higher-priced cars.

An unusually high rate of operations is recorded in the textile industry. Buying of cotton cloth exceeds current production and the rayon division is holding near high August levels.

State and municipal financing is still expanding, August totals of $62,000,000 exceeding last year by $10,000,000.

Exports of American cotton last week totaled 98,000 bales, a gain of 32,000 bales over the like 1935 week.

Prices of steel bars, plates and shapes have been advanced $2 a ton, reflecting increasing demand.

Dividend declarations during the summer months have shown an increase of about 30 p. c. over a year ago.

The United Business Service, Boston, says that a protracted period of business expansion lies ahead.

Commodity Prices At Wholesale Go Slightly Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices at wholesale turned slightly lower for the week ended Aug. 29, according to the United States Department of Labor Statistics.

The decrease of 0.4 per cent brought the all-commodity index of wholesale prices to 81.2 per cent of the 1926 average. Compared with the corresponding week of a month ago, the present level is up by 1.1 per cent and is 0.9 per cent above the week of August 31, 1935.

The easing in the combined index was largely due to a decrease of 1.5 per cent in the price of farm products and a decline of 0.4 per cent in foods. Smaller declines were shown for textile products and fuel and lighting materials. Metals and metal products and chemicals registered slight advances and four groups—hides and leather products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities—remained unchanged.

Following a steady rise since the middle of July, raw materials declined 1 per cent. For the first time in more than two months, the finished products group showed a decrease. The index for this group—82.4—compares with 82.5 for the preceding week and 81.7 for a month ago. Semi-manufactured articles showed continuesd strength and increased 0.1 per cent over the preceding week and 0.3 per cent over a month ago.

This table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the week ended Aug. 29, with comparisons:

	Aug 29 1936	Aug 22 1936	Aug 31 1935	Sept 1 1934
All commodities	81.2	81.5	85.5	77.5
Farm products	83.3	84.6	79.2	73.5
Foods	32.5	82.8	86.0	76.6
Hides & leather prods	94.3	94.3	90.4	84.5
Textile products	70.3	70.4	70.9	71.3
Fuel & lighting mtls	76.9	77.0	75.4	75.1
Metals metal prods	86.4	86.3	86.0	85.9
Building materials	86.9	86.9	85.3	86.3
Chemicals and drugs	80.3	79.5	79.0	76.3
Housefurnshngs goods	82.6	82.6	81.8	82.9
Miscellaneous	71.6	71.6	67.1	70.3
Raw materials	81.0	81.8	*	*
Semimfg articles	75.7	75.6	*	*
Finished products	82.4	82.5	*	*
All cmds other than farm products	80.7	80.8	80.7	78.3
All comds other than farm prods and fds	79.7	79.7	78.1	78.4

*Not computed

Sales Record Set By General Motors

NEW YORK, (AP)—Sales of General motors cars to consumers and dealers of the United States for the 8 months ended Aug. 31, set all-time records, the company announced.

Domestic sales to consumers for the 8 months totaled 1,261,714 cars against 884,862 in the like 1935 period and the previous record of 1,168,710 in the first 8 months of 1928.

Domestic sales to dealers for the eight months totaled 1,255,485 cars against 952,343 a year ago and the former record of 1,233,846 for the first 8 months of 1929.

In August the company sold to domestic consumers 133,804 cars a record for the month since the 1929 peak of 151,722 units and compared with 127,346 in the like month last year. August sales to dealers in the United States totaled 99,775 against 103,098 in August last year.

World's sales of General motors cars to dealers in August totaled 121,943 compared with 204,693 in July this year and 124,680 in August 1935. For the first 8 months world's sales were 1,496,804 against 1,181,030 a year ago.

Treasury Offers $914,000,000 Bonds Due in 23 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Announcing the treasury's $914,000,000 September borrowing would be on a 20-23 year basis, Secretary Morgenthau said this long term financing was evidence of "a constantly growing confidence in the government's credit."

Mr. Morgenthau announced the treasury would sell $400,000,000 of 20-23 year 2¾ per cent bonds to provided new cash and exchange up to $514,066,000 of the long term securities for the 1.5 per cent notes maturing Sept. 15.

At a press conference called to discuss the financing operation, Secretary Morgenthau said that "we have every reason to believe it is going to be successful."

Longer Term for Bonds

He said the treasury successively has lengthened the term of its bonds without increasing the interest.

A year ago, he added, the treasury offered 10-12-year bonds at a 2¾ per cent interest rate. In later offerings, this rate was retained for 12-15 year and 15-18-year bonds.

"And now we are offering 20-23 year bonds at the same rate," the treasury chief said, adding:

"I know of no better way to measure the constantly growing confidence in the government's credit than the successive lengthening of the bond with the same coupon."

Asked whether other factors had not contributed to the bond market situation which made this possible, Mr. Morgenthau said there may have been, but he interpreted it primarily as an indication of increasing confidence in government credit.

In view of present quotations on the government's outstanding issues, he said, the new bonds are "reasonably priced."

Raises Public Debt

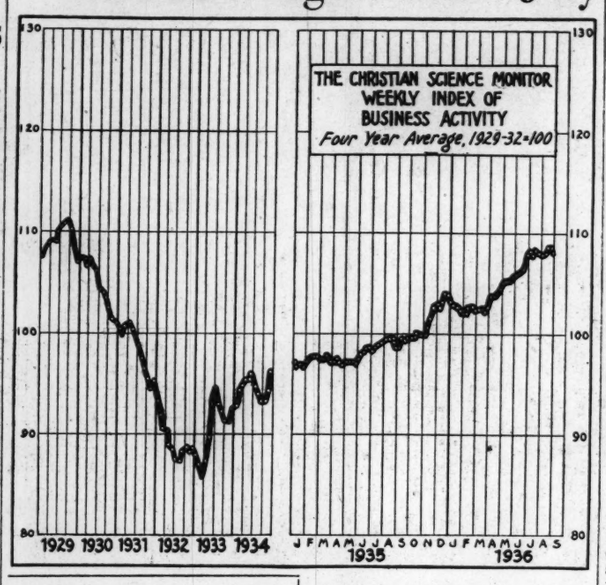
With the financing operation, the public debt will rise by $400,000,000 because new bonds in that amount are being issued. This will bring it to around $33,760,000,000, or about $600,000,000 under the June high, when bonus issues shoved the figure upward.

In a recent revised budget summary, President Roosevelt estimated new borrowing of $750,000,000 for this fiscal year. If this figure stands, the Treasury would borrow only $350,000,000 in additional new money between the mid-September financing and next June 30.

Mr. Roosevelt said the Treasury's working balance would be cut by $1,100,000,000 during t ehyear, keeping the rise in the public debt from equalling the estimated $2,097,000,000 year's deficit. A total of $800,000,000 of this $1,100,000,000 already has been taken from the working balance to meet deficits and make cash bonus payments.

The Treasury plans to retain its working balance at around the billion-dollar level, Morgenthau has said, because of "times and conditions" abroad.

Monitor Index Off in Week; Level for August Above July



Declines in two of the components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity lowered the index in the last week of August from the high level of the preceding two weeks. On Aug. 29, the index registered 108.1 (prel., 1929-32 ave. = 100), compared with 108.6 on Aug. 22, and 98.7 on Aug. 31, 1935. Though dropping back to the position of the opening week of the month, the index maintained during August a level slightly above that for the previous month.

The gain reported miscellaneous freight car loadings fell considerably short of seasonal expectations with the result that the adjusted index dropped substantially. Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City (centers of speculative activity having been omitted) declined more than seasonally. The largest decrease was in the Philadelphia district and amounted to about 19 per cent. In the San Francisco and Minneapolis districts, the declines were 17 and 16 per cent, respectively, whereas in the southern areas losses of only about 8 per cent were reported.

Production of electricity continues its record breaking course and another new high was established for the week ended August 29. The increase in output, however, was seasonal in extent and the adjusted index remained unchanged from the week before.

Steel operations last week declined one point but this was due chiefly to a temporary restriction of output by a leading Pittsburgh producer.

Automobile production dropped to 31,628 units last week, a figure below that of the year previous, according to Cram's estimates. With the closing of 1936 Chevrolet assemblies, Ford is the only large producer still making 1936 models. Two companies, Packard and Studebaker, are reported well along with 1937 models.

A brisk upturn was reported in retail sales. Heavy rains and cooler weather in the drought areas spurred trade activity and substantial gains were made throughout the country.

Further gains in construction activity, especially residential building, are recorded in nearly all sections.

Commodity prices have held firm. Further gains in employment are recorded though estimates of total unemployment remain high. The labor picture is clouded somewhat by the possibilities of unsettlement resulting from the disturbance in the American Federation of Labor ranks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	Aug. 29.* 1936	Aug. 22. 1936	Aug. 31. 1935
Combined index	108.1	108.6	98.7
Bk debits outside NYC	97.2	97.6	92.1
Elec power prod	130.5	130.5	110.7
Car loadings, misc	96.6	97.6	93.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market apparently again "broke out on the upside" on Friday and Saturday, after making a triangle during the week with a rising bottom. The wave line of the bull market which started in March 1935 seems to grow more exaggerated, with the upswings sharper and the "technical reactions" deeper.

The market seems swinging to the theory that business will continue good through the winter regardless of who is elected. One of the most bullish business signs has been the failure of steel operations to make their anticipated and accustomed summer dip. While the Gallup straw polls have been showing a swing toward Roosevelt there was much amateur appraisal of the meaning of the early Literary Digest returns, which come largely from Eastern pro-Landon states.

Rise in Dividend Payments

There has been considerable comment on the increasing volume of dividends being paid. The Journal of Commerce monthly tabulation shows the following monthly totals, in millions of dollars:

	1935	1936	Increase
June	172	278	106
July	295	325	30
August	112	132	20
September	200	270	70

This shows about a 30 per cent increase in dividend payments this sumer over last. One reason given is the new penalty tax on undivided profits, but improved business is probably the major cause, and the full effect of the tax is not expected to be seen until the fourth quarter.

Of large interest to the Street was the double helping Treasury news, including the interim budget statement and the announcement that there will be $400,000,000 of cash financing by the Treasury on September 15 in addition to the refunding of the $514,000,00 maturity of 1½ per cent notes.

The interim budget statement contained surprisingly few surprises by comparison with the January estimate. There was considerable grousing in the Street over the fact that it was again an open-end estimate, the President leaving to the imagination the total of further relief he will need for drought, etc. Failure of the statement to take account of the use of $620,000,000 of Treasury capital assets in reducing the theoretical deficit was also criticized as improperly underestimating the deficit for campaign purpose. There was also the usual cynical crop of exhumed broken presidential promises of reduced expenditure, particularly for the "ordinary budget."

The Story of Relief Costs

The August 31 Treasury statement, giving the Treasury results for the first two months of the current fiscal year, tells a rather surprising story in regard to relief expenditures. If the purely capital items are stricken from the "Recovery and Relief" totals of this and the previous fiscal year to date, the large sub-categories of "Relief" and "Public Works (Including Work Relief)" show the following comparison, in millions of dollars:

	First Two Months of the Fiscal Year 1936	1935
Fed. Emerg. Relief Adm.	6.2	166.7
Emerg. Conserv. Work	42.8	103.7
Public Highways	61.7	59.0
River and Harbor Work	28.4	21.0
Works Progress Admin.	314.7	2.4
All Other	67.7	60.8
Total	521.5	413.6

Evidently the non-recoverable, purely relief expenditures of the Administration are increasing, not decreasing, despite the fact that the official total of "Recovery and Relief" shows only $334,000,000 this year to date against $636,000,000 for the same period of last year. The difference is chiefly due to the following capital entries:

	July This year	August Last year
AAA	*10.0	47.0
Commodity Credit Corp.	*66.4	135.9
Farm Credit Admin.	*5.7	2.5
Loans & grants to states, municipalities, etc.	45.4	*45.2
Loans to railroads	.2	*22.4
R. F. C.-direct loans & expenditures	*200.0	58.0
Total	*236.5	175.8

*Credit

The difference of about $415,000,000 approximately accounts for the nominal showing of a drop of $300,000,000 in recovery and relief total while actual non-recoverable relief expenditures increased by a shade under $100,000,000.

The Treasury Offering

As indicated in this column last week, the Street was not wholly surprised by the Treasury announcement that additional cash would be borrowed on Sept. 15. There was some skepticism about Secretary Morgenthau's stated reasons for the borrowing, however. The windfall tax, collection of which is postponed three months, is only budgeted to yield $85,000,000 and in view of the certain lawsuits even this much revenue is highly questionable, while the borrowing needs of the H. O. L. C. for subscription to savings and loan organizations will hardly total $50,000,000 in the next three months.

There is no charge of politics in the current financing for the simple reason that each of the three programs the Treasury might have adopted had its political pros and cons. Cash borrowing this month shows how cheaply the Administration can finance, but also will increase the gross public debt to a new high. Mere refunding would have had the same implications, while repayment of the maturity out of cash would have produced as a pro-Administration talking point the first reduction in the gross public debt in many years, but the anti-Administration argument that an opportunity for record-cheap borrowing had been neglected.

Security Offerings Lower

The week's security offerings were again low, and the August total would have been the lowest of the year but for the General Motors Acceptance offering of $110,000,000. A large expansion in volume is expected soon as a result of the strong demand and bare shelves of the investment bond market at present. A new record in large offering is expected in the next month or so when American Telephone gets round to the refunding of perhaps as high as $180,000,000 of parent company obligations.

A highly important innovation in registration statements was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission last week. Lehman Brothers propose to sell 60,000 shares of Cook Paint & Varnish Company common stock to the public. They announce they have been given an option on 10,000 of these shares at $14, that they and the other underwriters will stabilize the price of the stock during distribution, and that the company and Mr. Cook, who own 85 per cent of the remaining common stock, have agreed not to issue or sell any of their holdings without Lehman's permission for four months from the beginning of distribution.

These are time-honored financial measures in new-issues distribution, but the SEC, despite its official role of teaching grandmother to spin in the serving of investors has not in two years been able to decide whether or to what extent stabilization, options, or stand-off agreements should be permitted. Hence the Street is much interested in whether it passes on the registration statement or holds it up.

Addressograph Co. July Shipments Best in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the straws pointing to business recovery is the currently heavy demand for office equipment.

The Addressograph - Multigraph Corporation reports that its shipments and earnings in July were larger than in any preceding July in the concern's history. Its net profit in July was $129,620, equivalent to 17 cents a share on the 746,313 common shares outstanding. In the corresponding month last year, net was $91,992, or 12 cents a share.

Earnings in July brought the net profit for the first seven months of this year to $787,751, equal to $1.05 a share. The company deducted all charges, including the normal federal tax, but made no provision for the tax on undistributed profits.

Shipments from the plant in Cleveland in July set a new record. The increases held through August. Sales of new equipment in the United States for the month were 14 per cent above those in August a year ago, and for July and August combined the increase was 58 per cent above the similar two months last year. So far in 1936 sales have run about 26 per cent ahead of those in the first eight months of 1935.

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1,000,000 Persons Get Jobs in Year, Says Miss Perkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Declaring that 1,000,000 more workers have found employment in private industry in the last year, Secretary of Labor Perkins in a Labor Day radio speech estimated that 8,500,000 men and women had obtained government or private jobs since March, 1933, the depression low point.

Miss Perkins' summary of labor conditions was given on the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the first Labor Day observance. She said that significant gains had been made in the field of labor legislation, through the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act, the Costello Workmen's Compensation Law, the act regulating interference with picketing and the Merchant Marine Act.

Sustained Rise Seen

"Substantial gains have been made each year since 1932", said Miss Perkins. "Advances on the economic front have been so consolidated as to give every indication that they will be sustained to the ultimate benefit of every man, woman and child in the United States.

"Some 1,000,000 men and women who were jobless at this time last year have been added to the ranks of workers in private industry and the amount of money in pay envelopes has been increased nearly $42,000,000 in weekly wages.

"Building construction and the durable goods industries have registered healthy improvement in the last year. The value of permits for residential building shows a gain of 182 per cent with a 38 per cent rise for new non-residential buildings and an increase of more than 30 per cent for additions, alterations and repairs.

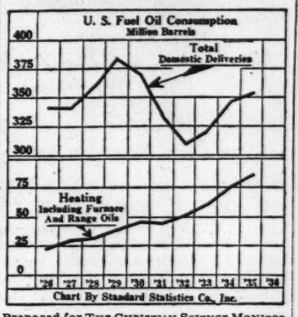
Durable Goods Rise

"Employment in the durable goods industries is 14.8 per cent higher now than it was a year ago and weekly pay rolls have increased by 32.1 per cent. These industries, which are the worst to suffer in a depression, and the slowest to recover, give every indication of continuing to rise through the increased purchasing power of wage earners and farmers and the increased profits of industry and investors.

"The Civilian Conservation camps and the National Youth Administration have done much in the past year to help young Americans through a depression which was not of their making and about which they could do nothing.

"More than half a million enrolled workers are in the camps today and an equal number of young people are working on projects of benefit to their communities as well as themselves, or are being permitted to remain in school through the help of the National Youth Administration.

Fuel Oil Use Gains; Total Still Below '29



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As will be noted on the chart, total consumption of fuel oil is still under the peak of 1929 although use of fuel oil of furnace and range grade has increased steadily for more than 10 years.

$355,076,147 More Income Tax Added To Declarations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The income tax unit of the Internal Revenue Bureua reports it had assessed individuals and corporation $355,076,147 more in income taxes than the amounts they reported during the last fiscal year. It was the largest total of additional assessments made in a single year.

Also, the bureau said, taxpayers consented to immediate assessment and collection of $77,367,187 in addition to amounts originally reported during the year.

"These results were accomplished," the bureau said, "through the efforts of 3047 agents and auditors assigned to the examination of the 450,002 returns handled."

Balances Adverse In Insurance Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The part played by the United States insurance companies in the balance of international payments, covering the period from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, has been analyzed by the Department of Commmerce which estimates that about $93,800,000 net was transferred from this country to foreign countries on insurance account in that period.

The survey for 1935 showed that the transactions of foreign insurance companies in this country and of domestic insurance companies abroad had caused a net outflow of funds of $15,500,000 from the United States. The gross outflow for last year was estimated at $31,700,000, compared with receipts of $16,200,000. The advance balance in 1934 was $19,100,000 and in 1933, $17,600,000.

Steel Operations Lower But Price Rise Announced

Weekly Steel Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Developments in the steel industry appeared contradictory last week in that nationwide production of ingots was estimated by the magazine Steel to have declined 1½ per cent of capacity as compared with last previous levels while on the other hand the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, one of the industry's largest producers, announced an increase of $2 a ton on semi-finished products, which reflects higher prices for raw steel and expanding demand.

The advance comes with activity in the mills at a level about 35 points greater than at this time last year.

The Carnegie-Illinois increase, effective on Oct. 1 for the last quarter of the year, is for hot-rolled bars, small shapes and hot-rolled annealed sheets. Steel men asserted that the advance probably would force corresponding increases in finished products. At one source the increase was attributed to a rise of $4 a ton in raw steel in the last six months.

Lettings of construction steel, in fabricated structural, concrete reinforcing bars, plate work and sheet piling reported last week were lighter than in the week before, when they were exceptionally heavy. The cumulative total since Jan. 1 decreased its lead over last year from 45 per cent to 40 per cent. The proportion of private work has been increasing slowly.

The supplementary rail buying season is virtually ended, but regular buying by southern roads is approaching its active period. An unusual amount of buying of track accessories has taken place, but this is no general indication because the buying was influenced by the advance in prices effective on all orders placed after Aug. 31, announcement of the advances having been made last June. Orders placed for freight cars in the year to date exceed those ir any full year after 1929.

The automobile industry reached its low point in the buying of steel two or three weeks ago. Last week a sharp increase occurred in buying of strips, while no material change was seen in buying of cold-rolled or cold-finished bars. Buying of both sheets and strips by users outside the automobile trade showed a distinct increase.

Heavy melting steel scrap for delivery in the Pittsburgh district advanced 50 cents last week to $17.50.

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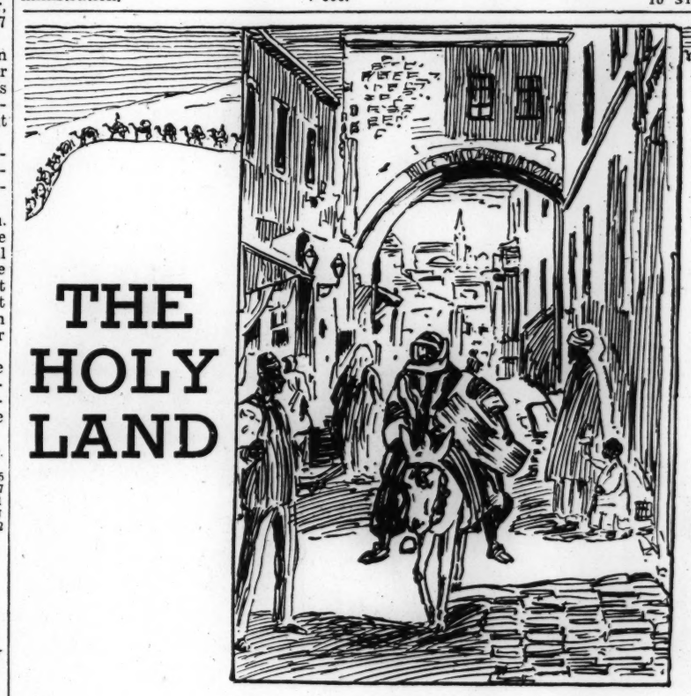
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1



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Surprises Are Featuring The Tennis Singles

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—If the ratio of surprise results and hard-fought contests already established in the combined United States national singles lawn tennis championship during the past five days is continued for the balance of the week, not only the players and officials, but even the spectators, will be unable to forecast who will be the finalists on Saturday.

Following the elimination of Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. Nakano on Friday, Saturday and Sunday brought to the women's draw two brilliant victories for the New England contingent, when Virginia Rice Johnson put out Dorothy Workman, one of the best of the young Californians, and Katharine Winthrop battled through three hard-fought sets to defeat Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., a first-10 star of former years. Helen H. Jacobs encountered Mrs. Johnson today, the match having been postponed because of a fall in practice by the champion, while Alice Marble was the opponent of Miss Winthrop.

The biggest surprise of the ladies group came yesterday, when Augusta Raegener, a left-hander from California, making her first trip East, scored over Mary Greef Harris, one of the seeded players, to enter the quarterfinals, tomorrow. She has an effective service, and covering court well against the steadiness of Mrs. Harris, emerged victor at 7—5, 9—7. Katherine Stammers and Carolin Babcock also reached the quarterfinals, in straight sets.

Wood Is Eliminated

It was, however, the debacle of one of the great figures in international tennis, Sidney B. Wood Jr., that created the greatest sensation of the week end. He just managed to fight his way past J. Gilbert Hall, just as he did a year ago, on Saturday, after trailing at two sets to none, to win the next three, at 1—6, 2—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4, only to fall under the careful play of Henry M. Culley, who has shown greatly improved form this season, following his trip abroad, yesterday, at 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3. Wood was far below his old-time form all the way, and can hardly be regarded as a possibility for Davis Cup play any longer.

Another surprise result halted the career of one of the most promising of the younger players, Robert L. Riggs, when the craft of that veteran of many international matches, John W. Van Ryn, enabled him to win his way into the quarterfinals of the men's singles, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Riggs elected to play the backcourt game, and this mistake of judgment cost him the match. Only in the third set, when he temporarily abandoned it, was he able to outplay the veteran, and Van Ryn came right back after the rest to force the younger player to fall back once more.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. and Frederick J. Perry galloped through two matches to complete, with Culley and Van Ryn, the quarterfinal brackets in the upper half of the men's singles, Grant defeating Edward J. De Gray, and Pierre Pelizza, the powerful young Frenchman, without the loss of a set to either, while Perry had more difficulty, dropping a set to the powerful service play of David N. Jones, the Columbia and Cambridge player, and then displaying his finest performance to date to swamp C. Gene Mako, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

New Scholastic Champion

All six of the seeded players in the lower half are still in the play, though Jack McDiarmid, the Princeton professor, had a five-set battle to get past Frank J. Bowden, who captured the first two sets, and Yvon Petra, of the French squad, was carried to five sets by Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., the Washington youth.

A new interscholastic champion, the first since 1924, when Horace Orser won, was crowned yesterday, when Robert A. Low, of Choate School, Wallingford (Conn.), a resident of New York, won the final match, from William Gillespie, an Atlanta youth, representing Boys High School there, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. They had defeated the favorites, Isadore Bellis, and Peter Lauck, on the preceding day, also in straight sets.

The revival recalls the many famous players who started their careers with this title, including R. D. Wrenn, E. P. Larned, N. W. Niles, Maurice E. McLaughlin, and George M. Church, to mention only a few.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wes Ferrell won his twenty-second victory as Red Sox defeated Tigers; Fred Perry trimmed Frank Shields, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—0, in national tennis championships.

Three Years Ago

Ellsworth Vines and Henri Cochet announced intention of turning tennis professionals.

Five Years Ago

Lefty Grove won his twenty-eighth victory of season with triumph over Washington Senators.

Hitchcock Leads Greentree Four To Open Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 8—The team that has Thomas Hitchcock Jr. in its lineup has an advantage which no amount of team work can offset. That is the lesson of the game at International Field, Meadow Brook, on Saturday, which settled the selection for the battle against the Argentines, for the Cup of the Americas, two weeks hence, and also gave Greentree, the winner, the open championship at polo for the second consecutive year.

Hitchcock was not alone the star of the game, as his associates on the Greentree team, George H. Bostwick, Gerald Balding and John Hay Whitney, were very much in evidence, as well as all four of the Templeton team, their opponents, Michael G. Phipps, James P. Mills, Stewart B. Iglehart and Winston F. C. Guest. But at critical moments, as in the last minute of the final chukker, when Templeton was ahead, 10—9, and at the start of the extra period, when a Templeton attack threatened to break through for the goal that meant victory, it was Tommy Hitchcock, that scored the tieing goal, and halted the attack.

This is the second time that Greentree has even won the open, and not since 1930 has any team been able to repeat. Templeton was a strong favorite to take the title before the game started ,and led most of the way, though the score was tied at 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, before Gerald Balding scored the final goal, on a placing shot from little Pete Bostwick.

For the losers, Iglehart stood out, playing a role similar to Hitchcock, potent both on attack and defense. He and Hitchcock were the official shots at free-goal attempts, with Tommy scoring two out of four, including the tying goal, while Iglehart scored one of three, with another converted into a goal by Phipps in the following scrimmage.

The game was full of sensational play, with every member of both teams making brilliant stops and drives, often in the neck of the goal, while several tries actually hit the post, only to be rescued by the defense. Hitchcock was especially unfortunate in this respect, hitting the post twice, when an inch was especially unfortunate in this respect, hitting the post twice, whne an ineh aside would have scored.

Greentree decided to stand out from the Waterbury Cup series, and confine its efforts for the next two weeks to practice for the Argentine series, which starts a week from Saturday. The Argentines are also devoting their attention to hard practice, with the Aurora team their chief opponents. So far the invaders have won two out of three games, and the opposition will be strengthened during the coming weeks. The Waterbury Cup matches are now in progress, with the final scheduled for Saturday. Then International Field will be groomed for the Cup of The America series. The summary of the open final:

Greentree		Templeton
No. 1	G. H. Bostwick	M. G. Phipps
2	Gerald Balding	J. P. Mills
3	T. Hitchcock Jr.	S. B. Iglehart
Back	J. H. Whitney	W. F. C. Guest

Score—Greentree 11, Templeton 10. Goals—Bostwick 5, Balding 4, Hitchcock 2 for Greentree; Phipps 4, Iglehart 3, Mills 2, Guest for Templeton. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Time—Nine 7½-minute chukkers.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	90	64	.584
St. Paul	84	68	.553
Kansas City	84	69	.549
Indianapolis	79	75	.513
Minneapolis	78	76	.506
Columbus	76	78	.494
Louisville	63	91	.409
Toledo	59	92	.391

Results Sept. 5

St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 0.
Minneapolis 13, St. Paul 6.
Louisville 16, Indianapolis 10.
Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 2.

Results Sept. 6

Louisville 13, Indianapolis 5.
Indianapolis 8, Louisville 4.
Toledo 6, Columbus 0.
Columbus 13, Toledo 11.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 1.
Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 5.

Results Sept. 7

Columbus 16, Toledo 5.
Toledo 5, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 2, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 5, Milwaukee 4.
Indianapolis 12, Louisville 4.
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 4.
St. Paul 4, Minneapolis 3.
St. Paul 11, Minneapolis 5.

Amusements

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Single-Handed - - - —By Pap'

Thirty-Three Report For Brown Football

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8 (AP)—Brown opened her preliminary football drill here yesterday with 33 men in camp, including nine of the 13 letter-men and most of the sophomores. "Tuss" McLaughry sent the men through light group work, then selected one team and worked on plays. That team will be used for demonstration purposes.

Calisthenics were dispensed with, and a new schedule will be inaugurated calling for breakfast at 7:00 a. m., blackboard from 7:30 to 9:30, and field drill from 10:00 to 12:00 and from 3:00 to 6:00. The team reporting:

Cioci, Carey, Mangiante, F. D. and R. A. Love, Kapstein, Saklad, Bloomingdale, Blake, Hinckley, Larkowich, Captain Ostergard, Foster, Senecal, Pitt, Atwell, Wisbach, Carifeo, Sadowsky, Goodby, Battles, Trickett, Riegler, Petrone, Shaw, Goodman, Hicks, Turcone, Stanhope, Certuse, Gordon, Bernstein and Pitocchelli.

Iselin Wins Star Glass Title With Veteran Ace

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Adrian Iselin 2d, brought his Ace, of the western Long Island fleet, home in second place yesterday to win the international star class world's yachting championship on points. It was the fifth race of the series on Lake Ontario.

Second place for the veteran Ace, with Garret Horder as crew, gave her a total 160 points in the world series. Her closest competitor, the defending champion from Newport Harbor, Calif., By-C handled by Hook Beardslee and Myron Lehman, was sixth and trailed Ace with 157 points.

Actual winner of the fifth race, by more than a minute over Ace, was Mr. and Mrs. Niel Martin's Phar Lap of Santa Barbara, Calif. Phar Lap garnered 138 points.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	46	.662
Detroit	72	64	.529
Chicago	72	64	.529
Cleveland	71	64	.526
Washington	72	65	.526
Boston	70	68	.507
St. Louis	49	84	.368
Philadelphia	48	89	.350

Results Sept. 5

Boston 3, New York 2.
Boston 7, New York 7 (Tie, 12 innings).
Chicago 9, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3 (10 innings).

Results Sept. 6

Boston 14, New York 5.
Boston 4, New York 2.
Chicago 15, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis at Detroit, rain.

Results Sept. 7

St. Louis 6, Cleveland 4.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 8, Chicago 7.
Chicago 8, Detroit 7.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 8, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 6, Boston 4.
Boston 6, Washington 5.

Collegians Defeat Pros 7-6

DALLAS, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Centennial All-Stars, a hustling band of 1935 college football heroes, smashed the professional jinx held over collegiate elevens here Saturday night by blasting the Chicago Bears, 7-6, before nearly 25,000 fans in the cotton bowl of the centennial exposition. Jim Lee Howell, University of Arkansas end, intercepted a Bruin pass in the third period and dashed to the one-foot line. Abe Mickal, brilliant Louisiana State star, plunged across and Taldon Manton, Texas Christian star, added the winning point. The Bruins countered soon after on Bronko Nagurski's line smash, but Jack Manders' usually faithful toe failed on the extra point.

Argentina's Four Beats Aurora

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Argentina's polo team, preparing for the Cup of the Americas series against Tommy Hitchcock and his Greentree quartet, national open champions, routed Seymour Knox's Aurora team 11-5 in a practice match at Meadow Brook. It was the Argentines' second victory in three games with Aurora. Andres Gazzotti was absent from the Argentine lineup but Jack Nelson proved an effective substitute. The South Americans took a 5-0 lead in the first three periods and never were threatened as Luis Duggan and Manuel Andrada scored three goals apiece.

Bees Buy From Dallas

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 8 (AP)—Robert S. Tarleton, business manager for the Dallas Steers of the Texas League, has announced the sale of Jimmi Mosolf, outfielder, and Victor Frasier, pitcher, to the Boston Bees of the National League. Tarleton said the terms of the deal was "for a large sum of money and one player." Mosolf and Frasier will report to the Bees next spring.

New Coach for Harvard

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP)—William Neufeld, for 10 years track and field coach at Riverside Junior College, told friends yesterday he had accepted the post of freshman track coach at Harvard University. He said he also would assist in varsity coaching.

Bierman Changes All-Star Lineup For Giants Game

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—At a time when most football players are running around in shorts under a hot sun, limbering their muscles and toughening their skins in preparation for harder work to come, the 1936 edition of the College All-Stars go into the Polo Grounds tonight to face their second game of the season against powerful professional opposition.

The All-Stars, pick of last year's senior gridiron heroes, encounter the New York Giants, eastern champions of the National League, before an expected crowd of 50,000.

The collegians battled to a 7-7 tie with the Detroit Lions at Soldier Field last Wednesday. Tonight's game will mark the first eastern appearance of the team picked by the newspaper ballots of thousands of fans throughout the nation.

In three games in Chicago, the Stars never have gained a victory. They played a scoreless tie with the pro champions the first time out and lost, 5 to 0, in 1935.

The 1936 team, having scored the first touchdown in the short but exciting rivalry, hopes to go on tonight and gain the first victory.

Head Coach Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, assisted by Elmer Layden of Notre Dame, Lou Little of Columbia and Bo McMillin of Indiana, has elected to make several changes in the team's starting lineup.

Bierman has chosen seven players who started at Chicago but named Jim Karcher of Ohio State and Dan Fortman of Colgate as guards, Pete Lingua of Holy Cross, tackle, and Joe Maniaci of Fordham, halfback, as new starters.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	92	76	.548
San Diego	92	76	.548
Seattle	90	78	.536
Oakland	89	79	.530
Missions	85	83	.506
Los Angeles	83	85	.494
San Francisco	78	90	.464
Sacramento	63	105	.375

Results Sept. 5

San Diego 10, Sacramento 3.
Missions 4, Oakland 3.

Results Sept. 6

Oakland 8, Missions 3.
Oakland 12, Missions 1.
Seattle 7, San Francisco 5.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 3.
San Diego 15, Sacramento 3.
San Diego 1, Sacramento 0.
Portland 10, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 8, Portland 1.

Results Sept. 7

Los Angeles 4, Portland 1.
Portland 7, Los Angeles 1.
San Diego 5, Sacramento 1.
San Diego 3, Sacramento 0.
Oakland 2, Missions 1.
Oakland 4, Missions 0.
Seattle 6, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 6, San Francisco 4.

Unser Wins Mountain Climb

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 8 (AP)—Louis Unser, Colorado Springs driver, sent his high-powered racing car 12 miles up the Pikes Peak highway in 16m. 28s. yesterday, to win the Labor Day mountain-climbing classic. Unser, who two years ago established an all-time record for the steep, curving course with a time of 16m. 1.8s., drove the car used by the late Glenn Schultz in several victorious dashes up the 14,109-foot peak. No race was held last year.

"Metric Mile" Trio to Meet

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—America's Olympic "metric mile" trio, Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romina and Gene Venzke, will match strides in a mile race during the New York Caledohian Club track and field meet in Yankee Stadium the night of Sept. 17. The trio's entry for the Col. Walter Scott Memorial Mile was announced by James A. Hoey, director of the meet. Cunningham is holder of the world mile mark at 4m. 6.8s.

Phils Release Kowalik

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League baseball club has released Fabian Kowalik on waivers to the Boston Bees. The right-handed pitcher, obtained by the Phillies this year from the Chicago Cubs, has a record of one win and seven defeats. At the same time officials said they had recalled Harold Kelleher from his pitching assignment for Baltimore in the International League. Kelleher, who played for Hazleton in the New York-Penn League in 1934, joined the Phils last September and was sent to Baltimore a few months ago.

Breaks North American Record

TORONTO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Breaking the North American record for the two-hand jerk, in the light-weight class, Johnny Terpak of York, Penna., United States Olympic star, hoisted 305 pounds at the Canadian national exhibition international weight-lifting championships last night. The record was made in an exhibition during the team championship matches. Two Toronto squads successfully withstood the challenge of a Rochester, N. Y., quartet in the team championships. Toronto York had a lead of 70 points over Olympania, with Rochester Y. M. C. A. third.

Barbara Winslow In Third Bracket

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Barbara Winslow, top-seeded Hollywood, (Calif.,) favorite, drew a first-round bye yesterday, then lashed out a 6—3, 6—3-conquest of Judith Lachenbruch, of Pleasantville, N. Y., to enter the third bracket of the 19th annual United States girls' tennis championships.

Miss Winslow was one of four of the five in the California brigade seeking national honors who cleared the first-day's barriers. Bunny Harshaw, Philadelphian, eliminated Patsy Hiller, of Berkeley, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Jane Stanton, sophomore at the University of California at Los Angeles, turned in one of the day's most brilliant performances with conquests of Virginia Kifferly, a local favorite, 6—0, 6—0, in the second round, and Jean Waldron, of Trenton, N. J., 6—1, 6—1, in the second. Miss Stanton used a sharp service jumping deep, and followed up with finely-shaded volleying. She was seeded third.

Eleanor Dawson, of Piedmont, another of the California quintet, put on one of the day's best displays of accuracy and placement driving in her second-round conquest of Mercedes Madden, of Annisquam, Mass., 6—0, 6—3.

Margaret Osborne, Berkeley, (Calif.) star, smashed out a 6—0, 6—0-shutout over Hatheway Minton, Great Neck, L. I.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	52	.609
St. Louis	76	57	.571
Chicago	76	59	.553
Pittsburgh	72	63	.533
Cincinnati	67	66	.504
Boston	62	71	.466
Brooklyn	55	77	.417
Philadelphia	44	88	.333

Results Sept. 5

Boston 6, New York 2.
Boston 7, New York 3.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3 (12 innings).
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 1, Chicago 0.

Results Sept. 6

Boston 3, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 4.

Results Sept. 7

New York 6, Philadelphia 2.
New York 14, Philadelphia 11.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 14, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 2, Boston 1 (11 innings).
Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.

Andrews Wins N. E. Title

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—Edward Andrews of New Bedford, who studies at University of Alabama, won the eighth annual New England public parks tennis championship by defeating 19-year-old Paul Rich of Nonantum, 6—1, 6—0, 7—5, here, yesterday. Young Rich was guilty of much erratic play and did not get his strokes in order until too late, for the clever Andrews capitalized every error by his immature opponent. Charles Swanson of Providence, R. I., did not defend, the New England board having ruled him ineligible because he now belongs to a private tennis club. Samuel P. Hayes Jr. of South Hadley, Donald Martin of Newton and Robert Haire of Newport, R. I., are the others besides Swanson and Andrews who have copped New England public parks laurels in the past, Hayes Jr. and Haire being repeaters.

Sisters Better Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Elizabeth Kompa of New York surpassed the world's long-course record for the 400-meter backstroke swim at Manhattan Beach yesterday. Swimming in a 440-yard event, Miss Kompa passed the 400-meter mark in 6m. 5.2s., to better her own accepted mark of 6m. 6s., set last year. Her sister Erna, who finished second, also was under the old record, being timed in 6m. 5.8s. Elizabeth's mark was only two-tenths of a second slower than the short-course world record, made by Rie Mastenbroeck of Holland.

Reds Purchase Players

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Powel Crosley Jr., of the Cincinnati Reds, has announced purchase from Toronto of the International League, a Red farm, of Pitcher Jake Mooty and Shortstop Ed Miller. An unannounced sum in cash and Outfielder Lincoln Blakeley, now with Toronto, and First Baseman Whitey Wistert, with Nashville of the Southern Association, were given for the players.

Spartans Win Junior Title

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 8 (AP)—Spartanburg won the American Legion junior baseball national championship by defeating Los Angeles, Calif., 8 to 1, Saturday in the fifth game of the "Little World Series." The Spartans took the series, 3-2.

Morris to Join Detroit Lions

DETROIT, Sept. 8 (AP)—George (Potsy) Clark, coach of the Detroit Lions, championship professional football team, said today that Glenn Morris, Olympic decathlon champion, would report this week end to the Lions for a tryout. Cark said Morris, who is being given a civic reception in Denver in recognition of his smashing victory in the all-around track and field test in Berlin recently, would try for either a backfield or an end position with the Lions.

Reds and Bees Cause Trouble Among Leaders

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cincinnati Reds and Boston Bees will probably finish out of the money again this season, but during the most recent eight days they held the National League spotlight by dropping pennant contenders almost daily.

The Reds won the major portion of the honors by capturing seven games in eight starts to pace both big leagues. Their most noteworthy accomplishments were defeating the second-place Cardinals in both games of a doubleheader on Sunday and then handing the third-place Chicago Cubs the same treatment yesterday.

As a result of this very successful week, the Reds stand just four games away from the Pittsburgh Pirates and the first division. However, as the Pirates are also traveling in high gear, Cincinnati's chances of gaining fourth position are slim.

Bees Beat Giants

Returning from their final western invasion, the Bees moved into the Polo Grounds on Saturday, took a pair of games from the powerful Giants and then lingered long enough to make it three straight on Sunday. Those three setbacks might have been costly, but as the Cardinals and Cubs were absorbing defeats from the Reds and Pirates, the Giants managed to hold their advantage in the flag race.

The Giants had a very successful tour of the West. They went out there in first place and came back in the same spot. Despite their inability to beat the Bees, Bill Terry's club looks good enough to breast the tape ahead of the field. By winning a doubleheader from the Phillies yesterday, the Giants increased their lead to five full contests over St. Louis and six over the Cubs.

Judging by recent developments, the battle for second place in the National race is not confined to St. Louis and Chicago. Pittsburgh, with six games won and only two lost during the past eight days, is only 3½ engagements away from the Cubs.

Red Sox Stop Yanks

The Yankees are bouncing along at the head of the American League parade. They were doing well enough during the first part of the week, but ran into a hustling band of Red Sox in Boston Saturday and Sunday, and finished the eight-day stretch with five victories in nine games. The Yanks are hitting as hard as ever. Their pitching, however, has been decidedly unsteady.

Earlier in the year the Yankees had little trouble beating the Red Sox, who are one of the big disappointments of the 1936 season. At one time the league leaders took 12 straight from the Hub outfit. But on this recent occasion the New Yorkers faced the strongest team Joe Cronin has put on the field all season, a team that may climb back into the first division.

The Detroit Tigers took over second place in the standing and the Chicago White Sox took third through their success during the past week. Cleveland dropped to fourth, and Washington to fifth. The Yankee lead is now 18 games. The Red Sox are 2½ games out of the first division.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Murphy and Red Ruffing, Yankees — Murphy's relief hurling stvaed Athletics' ninth-inning rally in first game; Ruffing pitched six-hit ball in nightcap.

Johnny Cooney, Dodgers, and Bill Weir, Bees—Former drove in winning run in eleventh inning of first contest; latter checked Dodgers with seven hits in second as Van Mungo fanned 14.

Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott, Giants —Hubbell won 12th straight game and 22d of season in beating Phillies in opener, while Ott hit two homers, one in each game.

Waite Hoyt and Paul Waner, Pirates—Hoyt checked Cards with five hits, while Waner drove out three doubles, triple and two singles in nine times at bat.

Babe Herman and Ernie Lombardi, Reds—Led attack on Cubs, former getting homer to drive in two runs in first game and latter connecting with triple and single to send three across in nightcap.

Sam West, Browns, and Bob Feller, Indians — West drove out three hits in opening game, Feller checked Browns with seven hits in second.

Gerald Walker, Tigers, and Luke Appling, White Sox — Walker got seven hits, including two homers, in two games. Appling led Sox attack with three hits and two runs in second contest.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leaders and tied each league):

Player	H	AB	R	H	Pc
Averill, Ind'ns	134	545	114	204	.374
Appling, W. Sox	122	466	100	173	.371
P. Waner, P'tes	133	509	86	186	.365
Dickey, Yanks	102	396	94	144	.364
Medwick, Cards	134	551	86	200	.363
Demaree, Cubs	135	536	80	188	.351
Lombardi, Reds	105	330	35	116	.351

International League

[Final Standing]

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	94	60	.610
Newark	88	66	.571
Rochester	88	66	.571
Baltimore	81	72	.529
Toronto	77	76	.503
Montreal	71	81	.474
Syracuse	59	95	.383
Albany	56	98	.364

Results Sept. 5

Rochester 2, Montreal 1.
Rochester 8, Montreal 0.
Buffalo 8, Toronto 6.
Baltimore 5, Newark 1.
Syracuse 3, Albany 0.

Results Sept. 6

Albany 11, Syracuse 8.
Syracuse 5, Albany 1.
Montreal 8, Rochester 6.
Rochester 2, Montreal 0.
Newark 13, Baltimore 2.
Toronto 7, Buffalo 6.

Results Sept. 7

Baltimore 8, Newark 4.
Newark 7, Baltimore 0.
Rochester 6, Montreal 4.
Montreal 8, Rochester 0.
Toronto 5, Buffalo 0.
Toronto 1, Buffalo 0.
Albany 5, Syracuse 4.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

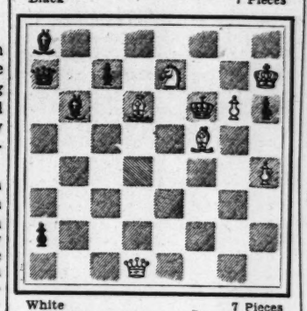
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 8, 1936

Problem No. 1859

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 7 Pieces

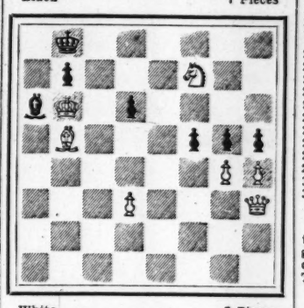


White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Good Companion, May, 1914)

Problem No. 1860

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(From The Corsair, March 15, 1906. This was a small, short-lived chess periodical published in Boston.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1857. Q-K
No. 1858. 1. Kt-Q3 PxQR(R)
2. BxKKtP
1. —— PxQR(Kt)
2. Kt-Kt2
1. —— PxQR(Q)
2. Kt-K5
1. —— PxKR(Q)
2. BxQ

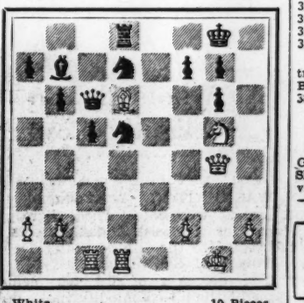
End-Game No. 320. Black wins: 1 P-R4ch (Black), KxP; 2 P-R4, P-R3; 3 R-K7; K-Kt4; R-K5ch, K moves; 5 R-QKt5! and wins.

End-Game

In this position, from Znosko-Borowsky-Price, Ramsgate, 1929, Black threatens Kt-K6, winning material at least. White is able to defend with 1 Q-R3. Black falls into the trap, and plays QxB. Kt(Q4)-B3 offers prolonged resistance.

End-Game No. 321

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and win, after 1 Q-R3, QxB

Notes

Now that the Nottingham tournament is history and games begin to appear, the American chess public can follow the play of the two New York experts, Fine and Reshevsky, who finished tied with World Champion Euwe, just a half-point below Capablanca and the Soviet champion Botwinnik, who finished first. Here is how Reshevsky disposed of former World Champion Alekhine. Incidentally, as in the New York tournament, where he won the United States championship, Reshevsky started poorly, losing to Euwe in the first round, and to Capablanca, who thus revenged himself for his loss at Margate last year, in the ninth.

The Kt play is superb!

Zukertort Opening

Alekhine White	Reshevsky Black	Alekhine White	Reshevsky Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	32 K-B	Kt-Q5
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	33 P-QKt4	Kt-Q4
3 P-K3	P-B4	34 Kt-B5	P-QKt4
4 P-B3	QKt-Q2	35 Kt-Q3	P-B3
5 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	36 B-B	PxP
6 Q-R4	P-KKt3	37 KtxP	Kt-B7
7 P-B4	B-Kt2	38 B-Kt2	Kt(B7)xP
8 PxQP	KtxP	39 K-K2	K-Kt
9 Q-Kt3	KKt-Kt3	40 P-Kt3	Kt-K3
10 P-QR4	PxP	41 Kt-B3	Kt(K3)-Q4
11 PxP	P-QR4	42 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B2
12 B-Kt5	Castles	43 K-K3	Kt-B3
13 Castles	Kt-B3	44 P-B4	P-R3
14 R-K	B-B4	45 Kt-B3	K-B2
15 Kt-B	Q-Q3	46 K-Q3	Kt-Q4
16 Q-R3	QxQ	47 B-B	Kt-B3
17 RxQ	Kt(B3)-Q4	48 B-Kt2	Kt-Q2
18 Kt-Kt3	B-Q2	49 B-R3	P-K4
19 R-Kt3	KR-Q	50 K-K3	K-K3
20 B-Q2	KtxP	51 B-Kt2	K-Q4
21 R-R	Kt(R5)-Kt3	52 Kt-R4	Kt-Kt3
22 RxP	BxB	53 B-B	Kt-B5ch
23 R(Kt3)xB	P-K3	54 K-B2	Kt-Kt5
24 P-Kt3	R-Q2	55 K-K2	Kt-R7
25 Kt-K4	RxR	56 B-Q2	P-Kt5
26 BxR	Kt-B	57 PxP	P-Kt6
27 Kt-K5	BxKt	58 K-Q	KtxP
28 PxB	Kt-B2	59 Kt-Kt2	K-Kt5
29 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2	60 P-R4	Kt-Q6
30 KtxR	KtxR	61 B-R5	Kt-Kt7ch
31 B-Q2	Kt-K2	Resigns	

In this game, from the Nottingham tournament, Capablanca lost his only game, a mixed-up Queen's Gambit Declined, in which he finally blundered. Thereafter Flohr won in good style.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Flohr White	Capablanca Black	Flohr White	Capablanca Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	34 Q-Kt3	B-R3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	35 Kt-Q4	R-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	36 B-B5	R-B1
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	37 B-Kt	Q-B1(a)
5 P-K3	Castles	38 Kt-B5	R-Kt3
6 Kt-B3	P-KR3	39 Kt-Q6	RxQ
7 B-R4	P-QKt3	40 KtxQ	RxPch
8 PxP	KtxP	41 KxR	RxKt
9 BxB	KtxB	42 B-R2	R-B3
10 B-K2	B-Kt2	43 BxP	R-Kt3ch
11 Castles	Kt-Q2	44 K-R	Kt-Q8
12 Q-R4	P-R3	45 R-B2	R-Q3
13 KR-Q	Kt-Q4	46 B-B3	R-KB3
14 QR-B	R-B	47 B-K4	R-Q3
15 KtxKt	PxKt	48 BxKt	BxB
16 B-Q3	P-QB4	49 P-B3	BxR
17 PxP	KtxP	50 RxR	P-QKt4
18 Q-Q4	R-K	51 K-Kt2	B-Kt8
19 B-B5	R-B2	52 R-QKt8	B-B5
20 Q-KB4	P-QR4	53 K-Kt3	K-B
21 Kt-Q4	QR-K2	54 K-B4	K-K2
22 B-Q3	R-K4	55 K-K5	B-K7
23 B-Kt5	KR-K2	56 P-B4	B-Q8
24 Q-B3	R-Kt4	57 R-Kt7ch	K-B
25 Q-K2	R-Kt3	58 P-B5	P-B3ch
26 B-Q3	R-KB3	59 K-B4	P-R4
27 B-Kt	B-R3	60 P-K4	B-K7
28 Q-R5	B-Kt2	61 P-K5	PxPch
29 P-QR3	P-R5	62 KxP	B-B8
30 Q-Kt4	R-K4	63 K-B4	P-R5
31 Kt-B3	R-K2	64 K-Kt5	P-R6
32 Kt-Q4	R-K4	Black resigned	
33 Kt-B3	R-K2		

(a) Before continuing, the reader should try to figure out just why this move loses. Black has nothing much better than 38 . .

High Carnival in Quiet Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., Sept. 8—Today and yesterday quiet Oxford, or at least a portion of it, was given over to a celebration that is anything but quiet. Among the many survivals of the past perhaps none is more contradictory than is this Fair of St. Giles which takes place two days following St. Giles itself—the first Sunday after the first day of September.

This custom has been followed almost without a break for 800 years. Probably few of the participants have the slightest idea that its origin was religious. Yet the determination to maintain St. Giles's Fair, often in the face of strong opposition, savors of the fervor of early days.

Gypsies and Comon People"

This privilege to give over a part of the main thoroughfare of Oxford-from the Church of St. Giles nearly to Balliol college and the Martyrs' Memorial," frequently meets with disapproval of both university and town. Yet year after year "the gypsies and the common people also" pour in and hold high carnival.

Few changes have occurred in the nature or conduct of the fair down through the centuries, except within the last decade the Chief Constable has stopped gambling features. The stalls of fruit and sweets do a lively business; a goodly number of dresses are sold; but the once popular Nottingham curtains, whose virtues were loudly hawked and displayed, are no longer in evidence. The attractions which draw the largest crowds are the roundabouts, switchbacks and swirls.

Tradition Still Powerful

The railways and bus companies run excursions and visitors from as far away as Manchester and Bristol pour into the famous old street for this brief period of enjoyment of a privilege bestowed before there was a university in Oxford.

Periodically there arises a determination to put an end to this annual affair but, as Harold Spender says, "it still survives the protest of the respectable." Tradition is a powerful influence, especially in England, and a proposal to appeal to the City Council invariably meets with, "Oh, let them have it—they always have."

Jury Urges Drive On Macon Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—That the buyer of lottery tickets should be held equally guilty with the seller of such tickets was recommended by the Bibb county grand jury.

There has been widespread violation of existing laws against gambling and rackets and it is believed the only way to control conditions is through the consumers rather than operators.

Slot machines, baseball lotteries and numbers ("Bug") rackets also were assailed by the jury. Slot machines have decreased in numbers since the Boy Scouts initiated a drive against them this spring.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 13, Oct. 4, 11, Nov. 1, 8; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6..

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA 11 84mc, on Sept. 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 13, 20, 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Sept. 13, Oct. 11.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Sept. 13, 20, 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Sussex

Chichester: Exchange Theater, East Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 13.

New Zealand

Auckland: Oct. 18 and 19.
Hawera: Grand Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Switzerland

St. Gall: Grosse Tonhallesaal, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 26. In German.

United States

California

Fillmore: Fillmore High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 13.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Gage and Rugby Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.
Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.
Piedmont: Community Hall, Highland Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 13.
Santa Ana: Broadway Theater, 416 North Broadway Street, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 17.

Connecticut

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.
Torrington: Center Congregational Church, Main and Church Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Auditorium, Park Place and Van Buren Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 13.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3050 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Illinois

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Indiana

Hagerstown: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.
Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Maine

Stonington: Stonington Opera House, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, West Mt. Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 18.

Massachusetts

Braintree: Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.
Concord: Veterans Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.
Milford: Milford Town Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.
Rockland: Rockland Opera House, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

Minnesota

Rochester: Notice in Aug. 31 Monitor withdrawn.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Practical Arts High School, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

New Jersey

Ocean City: Village Theater, Eighth Street and Boardwalk, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 13.

New York

Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, Pine between Church and Grove Streets, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 14.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.
Woodstock: Reformed Church, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.
Yonkers (Second Church): Saunders Trades School, 104 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 15.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): West High School Auditorium, South Maple and Balch Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.
Cleveland (auspices seven churches of Greater Cleveland): Public Music Hall, 5 p. m., Sept. 13.
Tiffin: Columbian High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

Pennsylvania

West Chester: evening, Sept. 13.

West Virginia

Parkersburg: Assembly Hall, Chancellor Hotel, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.

Wisconsin

Black River Falls: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.
Janesville: Church Auditorium, 323 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schwer. Dept. 289, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 501 Westfield, Mass.

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-23, Mass.

PAINTINGS

AINSLIE GALLERIES, established half century, offer lovely, colorful, joyous paintings of California; they will make you happy. Address AINSLIE GALLERIES, Coronado, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW THEM TO FRIENDS, I'll send you 2 Snag-Proofed Silk Stockings FREE and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. G-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW FALL STYLES READY—Refined ladies to show nationally known line of Ladies' Dresses, Lingerie, Men's Shirts, etc. Earn up to $25.00 weekly in commissions. Full or spare time. Opportunity for advancement to manager's position. Write fully first letter. Dept. M, Matthews Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

1-2-3 Rooms From $35
Entirely Modernized
With Electrolux Gas Refrigeration and 1 Unit Gas Kitchenettes
Quiet, Refined Tenancy
EMBASSY APTS.
146 Mass. Ave., Boston
Next to Fenway Theatre

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Floors to let; light, 6 rooms, cold water, bath; (white). Apply to owner, C. MILLER, 421 Decatur Street. $20 per month.

FENWAY STREET

90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.
114 FENWAY—5 large outside rooms, reception hall, and bath.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

87 St. Stephen Street

Modern suites of 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. References required.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

DELIGHTFUL country home on Long Island for children under 13; nearby school; preschool training for those under six: $50.00 monthly. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY 431 Riverside Drive (116th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5343.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (6 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6800.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made garments at
COLD STORAGE low summer rates.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (4th Floor). PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT once in school for children needing special help, teacher-counsellor; must understand physical care of boys; only Christian Scientist need apply. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Phone Huntington 23.

COLLEGE graduate to teach small group; private school; mathematics, French and Latin. 8474 199th St., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Republic 9-4792.

WANTED by Sept. 20, a man or boy for inside and outside work with a small family in Swarthmore, Pa.; reply giving references and stating wages desired. MRS. SARGENT WALTER, 403 N. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ELDERLY HOUSEKEEPER—Pleasant home; business couple; no children; $10 monthly. Write URBAN, 375 East 209th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.

WANTED at once, for three months, young woman to wait on table and do general work; board, room and modest salary.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKE VIEW
58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Stadium 8819.

N. Y. C.—A spacious, cheerful home meeting the individual need. 362 Riverside Drive (Apt. 7-A). Tel. AC. 4-7269.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

SUBLET—515 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Tower office, 17x8, furnished—unfurnished, office attended, secretorial service available. Wickersham 2-1926.

OFFICES WANTED

EXPERIENCED practitioner desires office for afternoons. Write Box D-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Two-hundred-acre estate; all conveniences; game room, tennis, croquet, lake sports; 1000 ft. elevation; 30 guests. Main house $25-$35; guest house $21. Folder. Closing October 15th.
MR. and MRS. ENGLE
P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

BOWLER'S TEA ROOM—A lovely home, wonderful view, modern conveniences; excellent food, all home cooking; $14 to $16 per week; overnight guests, afternoon tea, bridge parties accommodated; Route No. 114 Goffstown, N. H. MRS. A. G. BOWLER, Hostess.

PIANOS WANTED

SINGER would like use of baby grand piano in good condition in exchange for storage and good care; satisfactory references furnished. Write Box K-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
PRIMARY CALL
State Primary

Board of Election Commissioners,
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, September 5, 1936.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given, that meetings of members of the Democratic and Republican political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 15th Day of September, 1936

and all such members will on such date in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for Senator in Congress, for Representatives in Congress and for State Officers.

The polls at said meetings will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

In public places in each precinct of the city are posted five copies of the locations of polling places in the respective wards, and information as to such places may also be obtained at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Square, Boston.

DAVID B. SHAW,
DANIEL H. ROSE,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
Board of Election Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE

FLORENCE (Muscle Shoals), ALA.—Well located lot for sale, 100x38. For further particulars, write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SHELTON, Conn.—For sale: 11 room house, good condition, 2 acres ground, fruit trees, shrubbery. Adelaide Smith, R. F. D. 2, Shelton, Conn.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA., Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St. — Comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial rates; opposite Christian Science church. Tel. 25186.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Quiet home for refined guests; airy rooms; porch, yard; excellent table; near station. KOESTLE, 136 Rich Ave. Oakwood 3359.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—Large, front, kitchenette, private bath; $12. Others $6-$8. 925 West End Ave. (105th). New York City. Irma Thompson.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 17-21 Winchester St.—One or two rooms with private bath; convenience to cars; conveyance to services. Lon. 9054.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1 or 2 rooms, private modern home; Newkirk Ave. Express station of Brighton subway; references. Telephone Mansfield 6-6159.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 128A Cooper St.—3 unfurnished rooms, real kitchen, living and bedroom; 2-family house; business women; $16 monthly.

N. Y. C.—Exceptionally desirable front suitable 2; single, $3.00 up; if seen appreciated. RICE, 145 West 84th St., 5-E.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—High class, refined, American home, light singles, double; business people; references.

N. Y. C.—Lady will share apartment or rent one room; bright, sunny, clean, quiet, transportation. Telephone Cathedral 8-6187.

NEWTON, MASS.—Large double room with private bath; also room near bath; newly decorated and furnished; 10-cent fare to Boston; excellent location for business people. Newton North 160-J.

NEWTON HLDS., MASS.—In private home, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchen privileges; quiet, convenient location; garage. Cen. New. 0975-W.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Attractive home, beautifully located, for elderly lady; large, sunny room, excellent cooking. Box C-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1840 California St., Apt. 108—Two furnished rooms, one with private lavatory; suitable for two; single room; can furnish to suit tenant.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wants furnished or unfurnished room and bath, Newark or the Oranges; accessible to Penn. R. R. Phone Or. 3-5056.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STEWARD or chef for country club or fraternity house (colored). 58 Oak St., Somerville, Mass. Tel. Prospect 1277-W.

ASSOCIATE editor now employed trade paper desires new position in New York City; house organ experience. Write Box V-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, nurse-companion, wide experience, seeks permanent position where loving care is appreciated; 1 or 2 adults; unencumbered. Write Box L-20, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

WELL recommended MAID-HOUSEKEEPER, excellent COOK, wishes position to single lady or business couple. Write Box C-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG lady, age 25, desires stenographic position, six years' legal experience; willing to leave city. Write Box T-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Quaint country hotel, cottages; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding; booklet; rates reduced Sept., $16-$20. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

N. Y. C., ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted; Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction in Speaking; free recital Sept. 15th, Wurlitzer Auditorium. Columbus 5-5348.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMPANISTS

MISS DOROTHY MARTIN
(L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.)
53 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 5758
Experienced vocal and instrumental accompanist and coach, available for recitals, concerts at homes and practices.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GUEST HOUSE—Attractive quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2. Bays. 3039.

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingley. Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; on tram route near Christian Science church. Tel 51860.

LIVERPOOL — Comfortable apartments or board residence; near trams, garage, park; quiet house; terms moderate. 57 Belmont Dr., Newsham Pk.

LONDON — Divan bed-sitting rooms with board; from 2 gns.; 2 min. Russell Square. 2 Brunswick Mansions, Handel St., W. C. 1.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Cheerful home near sea and country; individual tuition; twenty years' experience; excellent testimonials. MISSES JARVIS and TURLAND, Kingsthorpe, Swanmore Road, W. Southbourne.

BOOKS

"COMPORTING CURTAINS" by Margaret Munro, full cloth, 64 pages, 2/6. Orders to 5 Wellington St. (St. Johns), Blackburn.

NEW TERM—NEW BOOKS!
We have them. Flaxman Book Shop.
326 Kings Road, S.W.3. Flaxman 6572.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER ERNEST A. NEALE 19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St. London, N. W. 1 Phone Euston 1071, 1072

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville de réception et de courGowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses. 114, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COMPANION to lady or assist with children in return for passage to South Africa. Write Box W-470, BCM/CSM, London.

ELDERLY gentlewoman will pay £1 weekly and do light duties in return comfortable home. Box M-2701—BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Furnished sitting room, 2 bedrooms, large, bright, airy, bathroom, electric light; moderate. J. H., 164 Restalrig Road South.

LONDON—Self-contained unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms. Also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant, quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; access to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1639. Box W-32, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Cricklewood—To let, unfurnished in refined home, large attic bedroom and kitchen; electric light, etc.; rent, moderate. 24 Olive Road, N. W. 2.

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON—Share half a house or select, quiet Upper part, contains own bathroom, kitchen and every convenience. Full use of large private gardens and of big, well furnished lounge hall with verandah approach to gardens. Rent only £104 p.a. Box W-473—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, W.—Unfurnished, self-contained lower maisonette; quiet road, near Holland Park Avenue, handy for buses and tube. Four good large rooms, bathroom and kitchenette; small garden. Rent £110 p.a. inclusive. Apply Box W-251—BCM/CSM, London.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL or woman, French and German speaking, for two children, ages 6 and 8; Christian Scientist preferred. Box T-250, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, 26 St. Clair Ter (Morningside)—Villa, excellent condition; 4 bedrooms, maid's room; 2 public, etc. (dining room panelled, has French window); garden front and back; secluded (electric). £1725 freehold. Write Box W-475—BCM/CSM, London.

HINCHLEY WOOD, Esher, Surrey—Attractive detached house. Built 3½ years. 3 bed, 2 reception, tiled kitchen, bath, garage, good garden. Modern conveniences, close to station. £1125 freehold. Write Box W-475—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

COOKHAM DEAN, BERKS.—Large furnished cottage for winter months; 3 bed., telephone, electricity, good garden, garage; riding school near; quiet, but accessible to city. Phone Park 4544 or write BM/HBMC W. C. 1.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers. Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

INCOME TAX and Sur-Tax Consultant; clients visited by arrangement. WILLIAM WATSON (late of the Inland Revenue), Clun House, Surrey St., London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 5175.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID & STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939

MORGANS GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial. Satisfaction or money returned with every used car. Extended payments for used and new cars. Special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors. Demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London. Mr. Whiteleys. Telephone Bayswater 0965.

MUSICAL TRANSPOSITION

SONGS clearly and accurately transcribed at short notice. Terms moderate.
Miss B. Swire
22 Orchard Road Horsham, Sussex

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Practitioner's office, Regent Street, available afternoons, 2:30 to 7 and Saturday mornings; reasonable inclusive, rental. Box M-2390, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH—Unique opportunity offered married couple share happy, comfortable home, garden; near golf, tennis, bowls, shops; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-478, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 14—Large bright front room, suitable 2 business friends sharing; breakfast, dinner, full board week-end, 35/- each. MEEHAN, 11 Sheen Gate Gdns., East Sheen.

LONDON, 11 St. George's Square, Westminster, S. W. 1—Lady would take paying guests; able give special care; quiet. BAKER, Victoria 5487.

LONDON—Visitors, students, English and foreign welcomed. Facing Common. Near central transport. Quiet bedrooms and helpful atmosphere always. Thirty shillings weekly; special requirements by arrangement. 18 Birchwood Road, Tooting Bec. S.W.17.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 2630.

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O.
(Trading as J. Whitehouse), Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need. Phone: Vic. 6085.

POST WANTED

COOK — Requires situation September, kitchen maid kept; country easy reach London. Wages £75. Box M-2324—BCM/CSM, London.

LADY desires post, experienced in clerical and telephone work. MRS. BARKER, 28 Windermere Road, Ealing, W. 5.

WOMAN secretary, capable, experienced in organising, staff control, journalism, speaking; seeks post, business or professional, in or near London. Box W-472—BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LONDON—Home with some supervision wanted at once for young man. Could provide own furniture. Terms moderate. Box W-474—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. or W.—Dutch gentleman would like home with private family as paying guest. Christian Scientists preferred. Dessauvagie, 24 Craven Hill Gardens, London, W.2. Padd: 1706.

ROOMS TO LET

ALL WHO REQUIRE good type English and Continental Guests should apply Harvey & Harvey, 415, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 2156.

CLEVELEYS—Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W2. Bayswater 2902.

LONDON — Comfortable single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, W. 2; from 21/-; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2570.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/-, with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.

LONDON, N. W. 2—Large furnished or unfurnished rooms, every convenience; close to railways, buses, trams. Box W-219, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, SLOANE SQUARE—Attractive bed-sitting rooms with bath, light. Moderate terms. Write M. F., 14, Cliveden Place, S.W.1.

PUTNEY-HILL—Large sunny room; facing south. Use of kitchen, bath. Constant hot water; telephone. Box M-504—BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish, German, Russian spoken.

TAILORS

N. GREEN—Exclusive, ladies' tailoring; fur work; expert workmanship; long coats, costumes; furs scientifically cleaned, dyed, repaired, remodelled. 41 Marloes Road, Kensington. Western 2748.

TEACHERS

LONDON—Teacher of pianoforte, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T. Mother's methods. Highest testimonials. Box W-378—BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees; tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthal Ave., London, E. C. 2.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED teacher, especially qualified, will tutor a few children needing individual instruction; MRS. F. B. TURNER, 87-11 169 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP
500a Edgware Road, London. Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and teas.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. C. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Also houses for occupation

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

Substantially Built Shop.
Double Frontage.
Main Road to Huddersfield.
Suitable for any business. Shop floor space 500 square feet. Large showroom, ample storage, comfortable residential rooms. Garden to rear. Property, Fixtures and Stock £1200 (stock optional). Sole reason for sale, desire to retire from business. Apply F. O. KEY, 100 Bradford Road, Huddersfield.

WINDOW CLEANING

LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK
J. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE. 318 Cold Harbor Lane, Brixton, S. W. 9.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near Christian Science church, golf, shops, amusements, vet quiet. Tel. 1006.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, "ST. NECTANS"—6 Cantelupe Rd.; 200 yds. sea and church; 3 mins station and shops; terms from 2½ gns. Tel. 539.

BLACKPOOL—"Briarcliffe" Private Hotel, 400 North Prom.—Full board from 8/6, bed and breakfast from 5/-; hot and cold, separate tables; highly recommended. Tel. 51585.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH
'EAST CLIFF *Lynton Court*
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (15 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation

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J. A. Bardsley Ltd
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

Footwear Repair Specialist
S. SCHOFIELD
102 DURHAM STREET
We Call For and Deliver Orders

S. SMITH AND SONS — FISH, FRUITS, GAME, FRUIT — OF BEST & COMPLETEST EXCELLENCE — 65 DRAKE ST. ROCHDALE
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Roads, Drives, Paths, Church and School Yards, Crazy Paving Work.
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Asphaltic Redrok, Greenrok, Shale, etc.
Estimates Free. Experienced Men.
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Specialist in Ladies' Tailored and Sportswear
MADE ON THE PREMISES
GOOD QUALITY FURS
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Endowment. Fire, Motor, etc.

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BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a very cordial invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at convenience
Cafe ● Reading Room ● Post Office

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We Stock Lushus Jellies
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

LONDON

LONDON

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Look for display advertising from England in the news section.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

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Works and Showroom:
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Home-made Cakes, Jams, etc. — Morning Refreshment, Dainty Luncheons a Speciality, Teas — Birthday and other Cakes made to order
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Bulmer Place, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
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Sanitary Engineers ● Electrical Engineers ● Plumbing ● Hot Water Engineers ● Repairs
Tel. Park 7779

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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
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Riverside 1089
All Electrical Appliances Supplied and Installed.

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Go to LANGFIER
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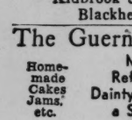
JENNIFER CHOCOLATES
Made on the premises and of purest materials
also delicious TOFFY FUDGE, etc.
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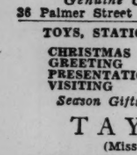
Paddington 6780


RICKERT & TIETZ
Coiffeur de Dames
Permanent Waving Specialists
88 Westbourne Grove W. 2. and at 5 Lower George Street Richmond
By Special Appointment Phone Richmond 0619

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES
FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat
Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
110 Darkes Lane
POTTERS BAR
Phone Potters Bar 93

INCOME TAX RECOVERED *and* ADJUSTED
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
275 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns. Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

CHAS. HAYWARD
"HAIR SPECIALIST"
All kinds of artistic hair-work executed

The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method.
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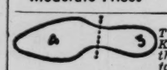
INDIVIDUALITY Ltd.
Gowns, Suits, Knitwear, etc.
55 George Street
Portman Square, W. 1.
Moderate Prices Welbeck 6492


The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
STATION APPROACH, CHINGFORD
or by appointment
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F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
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Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1.
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

Phone: FLAxman 1701
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Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3
TEL. FLAXMAN 5265

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(Chelsea) Ltd.
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given.
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HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES.
Luncheons and Teas
30 Upper George St., Edgware Road, W. 1.

A Well Cut Fur Coat
made from reliable skins
is a lasting joy! I have them
ARTHUR PERRY, FURRIER
16 Gt. Marlborough St., London, W. 1
Established 1884
(Repairs and Alterations by best of skilled workers.)

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
●
For Every
INSURANCE

The Trees . . .
change their dress for the Autumn. YOUR new Autumn colours are waiting for you at
Mary Perry
74 Newman St. (1st Floor), W. 1
Phone: MUSeum 8557

DRIVING TEST SCHOOL of MOTORING — V. STREET and V. WORSLEY — Late Ministry of Transport Examiners teach you how to pass the Driving Test. — CAR SALES and INSURANCE
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Makers of
GOOD LEATHER GOODS
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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NEW MODELS
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, Low ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
FLORENCE CRITTEN
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Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

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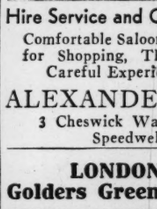
118-120 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
84 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3
17 Church St., W. 8
Cables: Londogarda KEN 7288

LONDON, N.
Canonbury and Islington

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J. R. Roberts Limited
Established 1860
215-225 Upper St., N. 1
CANonbury 3333

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TOILET REQUISITES
Photographic Films Developed and Printed
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GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10.
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green
COAL and COKE
C. T. WATTS
146 Golders Green Rd., N. W. 11
SPEED. 5680
Also Daily Deliveries in Finchley, Hampstead, Hendon, Mill Hill, etc.

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38 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD
High-Class Greengrocer and Fruiterer
Also at 231 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD and 444 FINCHLEY ROAD. CHILD'S HILL
Hire Service and Car Maintenance
Comfortable Saloon Car Available for Shopping, Theatres, Drives. Careful Experienced Driver
ALEXANDER HATTIE
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Speedwell 7489

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Golders Green (Highfield)
For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead
Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W.

Loose Covers, Curtains, Cabinet and Upholstery Work
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Road, N. W. 6 Tel. MAI 5523
Thoroughly Dependable

LONDON E.—Chingford
Phone: Silverhorn 1198
Prompt Motor Deliveries
RAWLINGS'
HYGIENIC FOOD STORE
4 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD, ESSEX
This modernised Store under the personal supervision of a Certificated Grocer, offers the very best in service and goods—at the lowest price.

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Robert Morley & Co. Ltd.
Piano Makers and Repairers - Tuners
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Phones { Lee Green 5444 / Richmond 1866
Bromley—Ravensbourne 4567

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DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-3 and at Beckenham 1078 and Norbury Pollards 2364

LONDON

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Putney District and Barnes
Ladies' Outfitter and Milliner
JEAN ROSS
HOSIER, GLOVER and FANCY DRAPER
"Femina" Knitwear for Ladies
6 and 8 Upper Richmond Road
(West Hill End) Putney, S. W. 15
Telephone Putney 6211

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
From Dakins
New Season's Fruits
Prunes Our Speciality
236 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 1716

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Lavers Way
223 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
'Phone Putney 6169
REMODELLING FURS, ETC.

B. H. STILLWELL
64 Brookwood Rd., Southfields, S.W. 18
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Radiac Shirts and Pyjamas, Vantella Shirts, Dressing-Gowns
Agent for Jaeger
at all times. Personal attention Tel. Putney 0244

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BUILDERS and DECORATORS
Southfields, S. W. 18

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney. Tel. Putney 1266. 65 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

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C. Crowther & Son Ltd.
FOR
INDIVIDUALISED *Furniture*
Made to your requirements in our own factory
From rare and interesting woods
We also carry a large stock ready to choose from
292 Streatham High Road
Terms or cash S. W. 16

COOPERS
ERNEST A. COOPER
For QUALITY GROCERIES including
CREAMOLA MILK JELLIES

YOU'LL SEE
if you use Crompton coiled coil lamps recommended and sold from 1/7 ea. by
DAVID ELLEY Ltd.
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PHONE POLLARDS 4939
Heater for Oil, Gas and Electricity

LONDON W.—Chiswick
Chiswick 1160
ARTHUR KNAPP
Builder and Decorator
1, Eastbourne Road, W. 4

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Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
BEST FAMILY WORK ONLY

LONDON W.—West Ealing
Blaker's
TELEPHONE EALING 0567
CURTAIN FABRICS, DRAPERY AND HOSIERY
Agents for Chilprufe
134-136 NORTHFIELD AVENUE
WEST EALING, W.13

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Practical Furrier
H. M. & E. Common
44, West Road
Newcastle-on-Tyne

SEYMOUR BREWIS
27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
for
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture, Fireplaces, Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Bathroom Fittings, etc.
REMOVAL ESTIMATES PHONE 61670

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3, LOVAINE ROW
Barras Bridge
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 26911
Gowns, Sportswear
Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

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GROCERS. STATIONERS. NEWSAGENTS
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Newlands Road, Jesmond
Brentwood Avenue, Jesmond
1 Railway Street, Jarrow
225 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

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MANSFIELD
G. Marchant & Sons, Ltd.
ESTB. 1839
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Complete Outfitters
Leeming Street, Mansfield Tel. 75

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The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (6 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers
SERVICE and SATISFACTION Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD
Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
3 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
61 Boar Lane, LEEDS

BRADFORD'S LEADING DRAPERS
Our New Coatings and Wool Dress Materials in a great variety of smart and attractive autumn colourings and designs, have now been delivered. We cordially invite you to call and inspect this really wonderful collection of fabrics. Patterns gladly sent on request.
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Radio :: Records
Music :: Tuning

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Garden Rollers from 17/6d. Lawn Mowers from 17/-d. Atco Motor Mowers £16-16-0. Rustic Arches from 9/6d.
Mowers repaired and reground quickly and at low cost.
'Phone 9540-9546 (7 lines) for Free Collection and Delivery.
Come and see our Complete Displays —You'll not be pressed to purchase.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LIMITED
Bond St. and Aldermanbury (Off Tyrrel St.)

H. R. JACKSON
Cor. of Bridge St. and Tyrrel St., also at 78 Westgate

CHINA and GLASS SPECIALISTS
Tel. 7459

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Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
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General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

COAL and COKE
Only the best of any quality and at low, competitive prices.
WM. MILTHORP
8, VICTORIA AVE. 'PHONE 3461

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Millinery, Gowns, Knitwear
36, Station Square Tel. 2662

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

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HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

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Harry Blackburn ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
PRESENTATION BOUQUETS *a* SPECIALITY
GRAMS "BOUQUETS, HUDD"

THE GROCERS
H. Robinson & Son
CLOTH HALL STREET and WESTBOURNE ROAD, MARSH.

Our New Autumn Models "K" Queen, Selberite, Clark, are arriving. We shall be happy to show them to you.
THOMAS WALKER
Foot Fitter
10-12 KING STREET

OLDFIELD & STUDDARD
Furnishing Experts
Also Specialists in Loose Covers
CARPETS — CURTAINS
Est. 1852 Tel. 704 18 Kirkgate

LEEDS
Tel. 23741
36 and 38 New Briggate Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
2 doors below Grand Theatre

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS
(Continued)

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for electric fires, vacuum cleaners, lamp fittings, domestic appliances, refrigerators, etc. Regd. electrical contractors for private houses, churches, factories . . . etc.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
— Quality and Service —
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
113 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St. Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Fashionable Clothes Perfect Tailor-mades Hats in Harmony
Rhodes & Read Ltd
93 ALBION STREET LEEDS

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS

	£	S	D
10 cwts. Selected House	1	0	6
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts	1	0	0
10 cwts. Best House		19	3
10 cwts. Best Nuts		18	2
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts		15	8
10 cwts. Cobbles		15	3

Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428

SCARBOROUGH
F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

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93 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for well-known brands *including*
PORTLAND SHOES OF QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

Printers — Stationers
Rose & Son
44-46 CAMPO LANE, SHEFFIELD, 1
TELEPHONE 23815

PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE, Etc.
Marian Cooper
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
PINSTONE STREET Tel. 25826

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
181 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 'PHONE 23194 23195 23125

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home-Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET
TELEPHONE 20790

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
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122-126 CHARLES STREET

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners
at Hunter's Bar *and Branches*

Melling Bros LTD
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

WAKEFIELD
J. H. KILBURN
For Beef, Pork and Lamb, Cooked Meats, Pies, Sausages, Cakes and Pastries
Highest Quality
TRY US AND BE SATISFIED
52 Kirkgate and 43 Westgate

You Can Have More Leisure If You Use
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Our Van Will Call in Response to a postcard.

YORK
CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply, Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

YORKSHIRE

YORK
(Continued)

THE TEA SHOP
38A CONEY STREET, YORK
Next door to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons

LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes Handicraft, Pottery, etc.

Ireland

BELFAST

ERSKINE MAYNE
6 Donegall Square, West
A fascinating Radio Shop. Murphy Radio. His Master's Voice, etc.
Drawing Office Supplies
Cameras and Films

Try the
GOLDEN DAWN CAFÉ
Fountain Street
Belfast
Telephone 260001

Irish Tweeds, Hand Made Pullovers, Scarves and Travelling Rugs
Made from the Finest Irish Wool
Antique Persian Floor Rugs, Brass, Pottery, Leather Goods, Etc.
Particulars on Request.
Eastern and Western Art
10 WELLINGTON PLACE

McILVEEN & ROGAN
Millinery, Mantle and Gown Specialists
45 Arthur Street, Belfast
Telephone Belfast 151

For Beautiful Laundry Work
Try
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
RAVENHILL AVENUE, BELFAST
Phones 57448 and 57449
"hTe Laundry of Repute"

75 Years' Reputation
FOR
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery
General Iron Mongery, etc.
THE FURNISHING HOUSE OF
Robert Watson & Co. Ltd.
90-92-94 DONEGALL STREET, BELFAST

James
HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING
Ready-to-Wear
MEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS'
BURBERRY, DEXTER and AQUATITE RAINCOATS
19-27 Lombard Street, Belfast

Stormonth's Stores, Ltd.
43-45 ANN STREET
Specialists in All Dried and Canned Fruits
The Highest Class of Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery and Fresh Fruit
Always in Stock
We Stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, and Lushus Table Jellies
Price Lists upon Application
Daily Deliveries to All Parts of the City and District
PHONES 22241 AND 22242

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ANTIQUES
For old Irish Silver, old Sheffield Plate, Chippendale and Sheraton Furniture, Paintings, China, old Irish Glass and Works of Art collected direct from distinguished Irish families
Visit the Galleries of
LOUIS WINE
31-32 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN
Every article guaranteed genuine as to period.
ESTABLISHED 1860

PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Agents for
McCALL PAPER PATTERNS
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS
The Noted K FOOTWEAR
Good Goods—Efficiently Sold
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

Opticians
DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
12, SUFFOLK ST.

S. CALDWELL
Grocer and Purveyor
We stock Dainty Self-Raising Flour and Dainty Wheaten Meal
110 UPPER LEESON STREET, DUBLIN
Phone Dublin 61420

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes Fur Coats and Furs

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in the Free State that can offer the Public 3 services
For full particulars
Send Postcard or phone Drumcondra 28

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IT IS great wisdom and perfection to think nothing of ourselves, and to think always well and highly of others.
—THOMAS A KEMPIS

Daily Features

A BEAUTIFUL behavior is better than a beautiful form; it gives a higher pleasure than statues and pictures; it is the finest of the fine arts.—EMERSON.

Three Pairs

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. B. Kassabova, Kustendil, Bulgaria

Spring Lambs in the Balkans

Lines About Leaders—34

By a Staff Artist

Sir Ernest Shackleton

(1874-1922)

ERNEST SHACKLETON is a favorite among great explorers.
He was born in the home of an Irish gentleman farmer.
As a little boy, Ernest was given to reading and to dreams.
He collected pictures of icebergs, snowfields, polar bears.
At 16, he came upon a little volume of selections from Browning.
His heart leaped up at the ringing optimism of the poet.
He knew very well that his father would never let him go away.
So he picked up his Browning, his scant savings, and he fled.
He shipped at a dollar a month on a vessel sailing for Chili.
This meant rough work, but he had a stout heart to face it.

ERNEST dreamed of prodigious adventures ahead of him.
But he must first stick to his job and make a success of it.
Whatever he had to do on board, he did it with all his might.
When still only a boy he became third officer of a steamer.
And at 22, he was navigating a big ship round the world.
When Scott made his first journey to the South, he joined him.
During that record expedition on ice, the youth broke down.
One day he heard the boss say to a companion outside the tent:
"He is very low. Do you think he will last? I feel he won't!"
Oh! won't I! muttered Ernest, wrapped in his heavy blankets.

BACK in England, he married, and edited the Royal Magazine.
Then, tired of the office routine, he explored politics.
In 1906, Dundee and he were Liberal Unionists candidates.
He got all the cheers, but the other fellow got all the votes.
After this, the call of the South could no longer be resisted.
In 1907, he fitted out the Nimrod for the discovery of the Pole.
On that adventure the hero came within 97 miles of his goal.
He returned to civilization to find himself a famous man.
He began lecturing, and lecturing took him all over the world.
He signed a German contract without knowing the language.
In 10 days he had learned his lecture by heart in German.
After the first delivery professors flooded him with questions.
Shackleton filled them with amazement by replying in English:
I am sorry, my dear friends, but I know only the lecture!

THE news arrived that Amundsen had reached the South Pole.
Now Shackleton hoped to cross the Antarctic from sea to sea.
The generosity of a wealthy friend made the way possible.
The hero failed to achieve his second great enterprise.
But no nobler story was perhaps ever given to the world.
The explorer related it in his famous book entitled "South."
This book reveals how he became profoundly conscious *of the spiritual reality which abides hidden in all visible things.*
Once asked how civilization struck him on returning, he said:
Honestly, I feel that we are shirking our responsibilities.

IN 1921, Shackleton began to speak of another enterprise.
The maps reported islands which no man had ever seen.
He would set out on a third expedition and search for them.
One day the *Quest* was ready to brave the vast unknown waters.
In January, 1922, the little vessel cast anchor in Georgia.
At night the chief sat cheerfully down to write in his diary.
He wrote late and ended with these words: *In the darkening twilight I saw a lone star hover gem-like above the bay.*
Absorbed with his thought, Shackleton retired to his cabin.
In the morning his friends found he had passed into history.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Beach Sentinel

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. E. M. Graham, Bristol, Eng.

Beachcombing Is Interrupted for a Pose

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A LIME tree planted in the heart of Copenhagen in memory of Eugene Jorgensen an architect, draws an annual income of 100 Danish crowns from its bank account. According to the terms of a bequest, the tree is not to be transplanted or harmed.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WELL, the 106th semiannual convention of the National Puzzlers' League and the fourth annual convention of the American Crytogram Association, held in Boston over the Labor Day week end, have awakened new interest in puzzling. In a cryptic word, or two:

ABC DEFBG HI FJKKMBG

LAN OPEFDHQPLRG CBPB

NSGOJGGBN LAN PBLNBPG

HI DTB *FJKKMB *OHPABP

CSMM PBLF DTB TLPUBGD

NJPSAQ DTB OHRSAQ RHADTG.

2. Letter Changing

DURING the convention, delegates worked on a special letter-changing puzzle dedicated to The Christian Science Monitor. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, it was required to change WORLD to PEACE in the fewest possible moves. Without disclosing at this time the record made at the convention, suppose that readers of the column try their skill. Results will be published from time to time as solutions arrive.

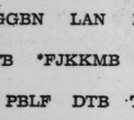
3. Letter Juggling

TRY juggling or transposing the letters below to form two different 8-letter words:

E E G I M N R T

4. Word Diamond

A BOSTON reader submits a rather easy Word Diamond. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down:



Definitions: 1, A consonant; 2, a pronoun; 3, an animal; 4, a fish; 5, a consonant.

5. Multiple Rebus

A SAN DIEGO, Calif., reader shares this rebus, which is partly phonetic. The lines below give a clue:

P
C, A E D, Z
iZa ooooooS kPs

A small bouquet
Of blossoms gay—
Which is which, who can say?

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Praying Heartily

NO MAN ever prayed heartily without learning something; but when a faithful thinker, resolute to detach every object from personal relations, and see it in the light of thought, shall, at the same time, kindle science with the fire of the holiest affections, then will God go forth anew into the creation. —*Emerson.*

Children's Corner

The Music-Box

THE room was very quiet. Everyone had gone to town except Anne, who was sitting on the window seat, her feet curled under, reading a story book.

The glass door leading to the garden was wide open. Anne had left it open because she liked to smell the garden. She was reading about a brown rabbit and she was feeling sleepy. Her curly head nodded, she blinked her eyes, the last words on the page were not too clear. Not even the picture of the brown rabbit on the opposite page was clear. Somehow he was all mixed up with the bushes.

Somehow he had got out of the bushes, somehow he had got into the room where she was—through the wide open glass door, very likely. There he sat on the rug, sat and stared at her as if he was not quite certain of what she was going to do.

But she didn't move, not even a finger, and so he turned about and waving a paw, called in another brown rabbit very like himself. Anne wanted to pick them up, they were so cute, but she kept very still and presently they began to whisper to each other.

"What a funny place," the second one said. "It's not a garden. It's not a wood."

"It's a room," the first answered, "and it has chairs and a table and a bookcase and a clock." He pointed to each in turn.

"It's funny just the same," the second said. "What's that over there?" His nose twitching, he pointed a paw toward a square box that sat on the floor. "Is it a table?" he asked.

The first rabbit looked puzzled. "It's not a table," he said, "because it hasn't a leg to stand on. Come, let's go nearer."

They hopped toward it softly. "It's got a key," the second whispered. He stretched forth a paw and took hold of the tiny key.

"Turn it," the first rabbit said.

Slowly the second rabbit turned the funny little key. Around and around and around he turned it until it would turn no more. And what do you think?

From inside that small square box came a tune, a gay, jingling, rollicking little tune.

Tra, lalala
Tra, lalala
Tra, La, La!

The two rabbits looked at each other and grinned. "A music box," the first cried. "Come, let's dance!"

But already the second rabbit was pointing a paw. Over the rug he danced, back and forth, back and forth. He bowed, he turned, he flung out his paws, he whirled so fast that his two ears looked like one! And behind him the first rabbit danced, too.

Anne could not keep from laughing aloud. Indeed she laughed so hard that she rolled off the window seat and with the bump, opened her eyes wide.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Come, let's dance"

Where were the rabbits? She blinked, sitting upright. Ah, that was the tail of one of them hurrying around the door. Or was it a bit of thistledown?

She could never be certain. And yet the music-box was still.

Everywhere Present

YES, Thou art ever present, Power supreme!
Not circumscrib'd by time, nor fix'd to space,
Confin'd to altars, nor to temples bound.
In wealth, in want, in freedom, or in chains,
In dungeons or on thrones, the faithful find thee!
—*Hannah More.*

In Lighter Vein

Tainted?

Five-year-old Betsy, who lived next door, was a frequent caller at a neighbor's house; calling one morning while she was doing her kitchen work. The child eyed a piece of cake on the kitchen table.

"Betsy, do you want that piece of cake?" asked the neighbor.

"Well,—don't you want it?"

"No, I don't want it."

"Don't Misser Tully wants it?"

"No, Mr. Tully dosen't want it."

"Well, then don't Dranmuver Tully wants it?"

"No, she doesn't want it."

"Well," desperately, "don't Tommy wants it?"

"No, Tommy dosen't want it—no one in our house wants it, so you may as well have it if you like."

"Well," suspiciously, "Mrs. Tully, what's the matter with it?"

Generous

Mrs. Nubride: "Well?"

Stranger (at door): "I'm a bill collector."

Mrs. Nubride: "Oh, that's splendid! You just come in and I'll give you as many as you can carry."

The lecturer noticed two young men sitting in the front row, one of whom was sound asleep. The speaker kept motioning with his elbow to the companion to awaken the sleeper; but instead of awakening him, he replied to the lecturer: "Wake him up yourself—you put him to sleep."

Nations Do That, Too

Mother: "Boys, boys! Stop that this instant!"

Boys: "Aw, we're not fighting; we're just defending ourselves from each other."

Inflation

Tonso, a young Italian hairdresser, had been employed in an American beauty shop for several years, saving his money carefully so that he might return to his native land. As the time drew near for his anticipated journey, he enthusiastically related his plans for it. He was to be gone three months, returning with a young Italian bride.

"Now Tonso," a customer advised, "out of your savings you had better leave a hundred dollars in a bank account here, so that you will have a nice little nest egg to begin with upon your return, for the chances are you will spend every cent you take with you."

So astonished was Tonso at this friendly bit of advice that he halted in his careful dressing of the customer's back hair, walked around in front of her, and exclaimed, "A hundred dollars, Miss Patsy! Why, if I had a hundred dollars, I'd be a millionaire!"

Correct

"What's that queer odor?" asked the lady from the city. "Fertilizer," the farmer told her.

She: "For the land's sake!"

He: "Yes, ma'am."—*Making the Grade With Wool.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Colorful Hangings

ONE woman took a hint from the old Mexican custom of having a strand of red peppers inside the door, and designed from native materials a bit of decoration that is selling well in the South and Middle West.

The long slender pods from Virginia Creeper vines, and the smallest of gourds, are painted with bright colors. Sometimes an opaque paint is used and the effect then is soft and in keeping with certain rooms more than the hard slick surface of enamels. When clumped together and hung against a plain wall, or on a bit of wide door paneling, the arrangement is lovely, indeed, and quite worth the price that ranges between $1 and $2.—Freda T., Tulsa, Okla.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Best Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago.

A SPELLING test was being given in a seventh-grade room. In a front seat was John, a fine speller, winner of many spelling matches. Across the aisle sat June, a faithful student, but one who found it necessary to study her spelling with care.

A word was given. Each of the two, in common with the rest of the class, wrote it; and then the teacher was privileged to witness an interesting bit of by-play. June's eye fell on John's paper, plainly unintentionally. But the glance was enough. She saw the word as John had written it. It was not like hers!

She picked up her pencil, instinctively, to change it. Of course John, the best speller in the room, was right. Then she thoughtfully, slowly, regretfully, laid down the pencil. Her face was an open book, and the teacher followed her thought as plainly as if June had spoken aloud: "No, I can't change it; it wouldn't be honest." So she let it stand.

The teacher was grateful for this proof of temptation overcome; and when the papers were graded, not the least interesting part of the story came out. For June had spelled the word correctly!

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Residence Eligibility

Question: 1. A bylaw delegates to the executive board the duty to "present . . . the names of those applicants whom the Board deems eligible and fit for membership." 2. Another bylaw reads: "A member removing his residence to another community where there is a branch . . . should apply for a letter of dismissal, and it shall be the duty of the Executive Board to counsel with a member to this end, etc."

(a) In applying No. 2 above, may the board, without the approval of the membership, interpret "community" as the city or county, when such territory would include the meeting places of several such organizations?

(b) Are not the provisions of No. 2 above inconsistent with any such interpretation which under No. 1 would permit the admission of applicants residing in the neighborhood of other branch organizations?

(c) By what correct parliamentary method may a member request the board to report any dismissal in accordance with bylaw No. 2?

Answer: (a) The board would not be obliged to secure approval in order to place any specific interpretation upon "community." But if the membership should differ with the board's interpretation and, by adopting a motion, give its interpretation, the board would be governed by it.

(b) There is nothing ambiguous about bylaw No. 1 in itself. However, every bylaw should, if possible, be constructed in harmony with all the others. The intent of No. 2 apparently is to make residence in the community a requisite for membership. To be consistent, therefore, if No. 2 is strictly applied, residence of an applicant in the community should also be required in carrying out the provisions of No. 1.

(c) A simple request may suffice, although it would not oblige the board to furnish the information. A motion, duly seconded and carried, would make it necessary for the board to report its action.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And So to School*

By LE PELLEY

SAY.. WHY DO YOU NOT COME WITH US TODAY, TUBBY..... WE ARE GOING TO THE JOLLIEST PLACE
? ?
WHAT SORT OF PLACE ?
WELL, IT'S SOMETHING LIKE A CLUB ! IT HAS A GYMNASIUM AND A LIBRARY WITH BOOKS !
AND THE FELLOWS PLAY GAMES AND MAKE THINGS OUT OF WOOD !
?
OH, THEY READ STORIES AND SOMETIMES HAVE TALKS ABOUT ISLANDS AND SHIPS AND KINGS AND DISTANT LANDS !
THERE ARE CONTESTS TOO,... AND ONCE IN A WHILE WE ALL GET TOGETHER AND SING SONGS
SAY..!
WELL... HERE WE ARE !
SCHOOL !
F'GOODNESS SAKE

The Adventures of Waddles—*September School Days*

By THE HAGERS

I BOUGHT A SOCCER BALL TODAY, AND SOUGHT THE DUCKLINGS THREE TO PLAY
A ROUSING GAME. I LOOKED AROUND AND CALLED, BUT THEY COULD NOT BE FOUND.
THE POND SENT BACK NO VOICES SHRILL; THE PLAYFIELD'S BUSY SWINGS WERE STILL.
A DUCK I ASKED SAID, "AS A RULE SEPTEMBER FINDS THEM ALL IN SCHOOL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Need of Tolerance

NOTHING now arouses men's passions so much as the question what name should be given to their particular brand of intolerance. The unhappy Spanish experience has shown that there exists a tendency in all countries to divide up into Communists and Fascists and to help Communists and Fascists elsewhere at the price of civil and external war. Yet few have taken the trouble to understand the ideas behind the labels which inflame large sections of the population to such a degree that they are ready to fly to arms in defense of what they imagine to be their "doctrine."

Though, philosophically speaking, the difference between Communism and Fascism doubtless is immense, many of the partisans of one or the other regime, outside Russia and Italy, resemble each other in their actual mentality. At the present time, whenever there is occasion for a struggle between the rival forces, they appear bent only on the extermination of their adversaries. Either side would impose a rigorous dictatorship. Every liberty would be suppressed in the name of freedom. War would be waged in the name of peace. There is no length to which human folly will not go when these banners of Communism and Fascism are waved.

It is singular that precisely when there is more than ever a clamor and a genuine desire for peace, when international institutions are formed to organize peace, when mass meetings, petitions, plebiscites, resolutions, express this universal demand for peace, the factor on which our fathers believed peace to depend, is in danger of disappearing altogether from the civilized earth.

Tolerance is essential in all human relations. Tolerance has hitherto been cultivated by all enlightened men. Nothing could be more regrettable and fatal than the supersession of the traditional teaching of tolerance.

We must again learn that which the nineteenth century knew and we have momentarily forgotten—that men are entitled to possess contrary opinions on every subject, and that, if they are wise, they will come to a friendly agreement to disagree. Instead of vainly endeavoring to impose their opinions on their fellows by forceful methods, they would do well to try to understand the opposite viewpoint. There may be good even in the opponent's political beliefs. There is just a possibility that he may be right. At least fisticuffs, prisons, executions, persecutions, rifles, bombing planes and battleships will not decide the issue.

Is it true that the world is ranging itself on two sides, as the Reds and Whites ranged themselves in Spain, and that the "next war" will be fought to determine whether Red is a better color than White, or Stalin a better and more intolerant Dictator than Hitler? Surely the fatuity of such discussions, even in debating societies, much less in the trenches or in the air, will become apparent. The monstrous crime, which men who are normally sane and pacific, violently declare themselves ready to commit—namely, that of risking humanity's future by conflict to save a dogma (which dogma they would be unable to define)—cannot be perpetrated.

In time men will remember once more the need of tolerance, which at present appears to them to be an old-fashioned virtue. They will rediscover that it is an indispensable virtue in a world which longs for peace.

(A French translation of this article is on page 5)

The Big "Camps"

ABRAHAM, a centenarian bushman who has just had his first view of Johannesburg, is puzzled to know how there can be enough water for all the people there. He thinks the "camp" is too big. His criticism is not quite as wide of the mark as it may appear to be.

The inhabitants of the large "camps," to judge from their recurring migration to sea and rivers, do indeed experience a lack of water—and of other natural phenomena. "I like better," cried the old Douglas, "to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep," and the sentiment is echoed by most of those who toil through the dogdays in an overgrown city; but each year imposes on them a longer pilgrimage to find that lark. The "camps" are getting so very big.

In time past when even the greatest town huddled compact and snug within the brief circuit of its wall, the burgher had the best of both worlds. The present has done something with "garden-cities," and "model" suburbs, to bring back the golden age; but these hybrids are but a modified success. Suburb begets suburb; the pioneers on the edge of the clearing today are tomorrow swallowed up in the stone jungle; and though the garden, which survives, is "a lovely thing," it is not the habitat of the lark.

Yet waste not too much pity on the city dweller. He lives in the town's arid aisles not always unwillingly. And if you talk to him of larks and gardens, you find him asking about accessibility to the theater, or the nearness of rapid transit facilities. Someday the autogiro may solve his problem with a ten-minute ride on a tuppeny or a ten cent ticket. Meanwhile, two or three weeks at a watering place or in the country lanes will keep him almost patient while he awaits the commuters' millennium.

No Irrevocable Split

AMERICA'S greatest labor organization, built up through a hundred years of the countless struggles of workingmen, their defeats, heartburnings and triumphs, is apparently breaking into fractions without sufficient cause or adequate effort to prevent the split. That fact colors all the news of Labor Day, 1936.

The American Federation of Labor has too slowly adjusted itself to the times, and an impatient minority is breaking off in a veiled bolt.

Damaging to organized labor as division always proves, the causes are not fundamental, and the split, if made final, may run on for some years but does not seem necessarily destined to be permanent.

"We were not far apart when the trouble started," was the private comment of one of the principals. In essentials the two sides stand no farther apart today. What has broadened the break has been the stubbornness, the personalities, the strategies, and other incidentals to the original issue of organization.

Changing industry, responding to the progress of the machine, called for new methods of labor organization. The A. F. of L. moved ponderously, like any body of several millions, to perfect its own machinery. It is now plain that the A. F. of L. did not give the study or prepare for the comprehensive conclusions required to fit workers into the new modes of industry.

In England, when something of the same problem came up, the labor movement brought out, as a foremost American economist calls it, the best study yet made of industrial unionism. British trade unionists disposed of their perplexities without going to war among themselves.

Among the conditions that are different in America, one of the principal is the presence of an impetuous and powerful minority, insistent upon immediate action regardless of consequences. While probably nearer right than the halting majority as to organizational theory, its haste repelled conciliation, and its tactics seemed devised to prevent unity except on its own terms.

If the leadership of the A. F. of L. has been unyielding, the sponsors of the Committee for Industrial Organization have been more so. If the A. F. of L. has been too deliberate, the John L. Lewis group has been too intemperate. If the old-line trade unionists have given too little care to the concerns of the unorganized unskilled, the forces with newer methods have too brusquely ignored the rights of the organized skilled.

These are not irreparable causes of separation. Hence the endeavor to heal the split should begin simultaneously with the split. Should the next convention of the A. F. of L., two months off, expel the C. I. O. unions with their reported million members, it ought also to investigate the economic changes in part to blame.

The A. F. of L. would be well served if it named a commission to make a complete study of the trends in industry and of what is needed by organized labor to fit itself into progressive change. On its part the C. I. O. could do no better than to study how its policies can be adapted and fitted to the needs of labor as a whole.

Men of the ability of those who come to the top in American labor *can* find a way out of this split.

Quoddy for the NYA

BY GIVING Quoddy Village at Eastport, Maine—seat of the giant tidal power plant—over to the National Youth Administration, President Roosevelt has for the time being settled a problem which was becoming increasingly knotty. With the discontinuance of the project after $7,000,000 had been invested in it, Quoddy had begun to assume the appearance of a Banquo who arrived even before the feast had begun.

Mr. Roosevelt had two alternatives to consider:

1. Permitting the whole experiment to lie fallow with the hope that following his re-election, the Quoddy effort could be redoubled.

2. Turning the 120 cottages, the hospital, administration building and two apartment houses over to some other government enterprise.

It should be noted here that in view of the controversial and skeptical attitude with which the whole power project is regarded in Maine, any decision would have had little immediate political effect one way or the other in that state. In making at least a temporary award of the $1,500,000 village to the National Youth Administration, the President is probably taking the best of several less-than-ideal choices.

As accommodation for an educational venture, the village will probably be fulfilling its most fully productive function—next, that is to say, to the manufacture of power. With the present shortage of skilled labor in New England, a series of apprentice courses in vocational skills might prove profitable not only for those taking them but for industry itself. How many students will be accepted, how they will be recruited, what arrangements will be made for their transportation, tuition, books and board have not been divulged.

With his hands tied by Congress, the President has been limited to reassertions that he still believes in Quoddy. If elected, he will presumably redouble his efforts to develop this along with other electric power experiments.

Unknown Philippines

Book News of the Day

BAJAO SEA GYPSIES whose strange wanderings in the Sulu Sea lured the late Carl N. Taylor from the prosaic duties of teaching in the University of the Philippines, started him off on a series of jaunts into the "unknown Philippines." From these wanderings came his "Odyssey of the Islands" (Scribners, New York, $3), a gripping account that reads at times like some new Arabian Nights Tales.

Not that Mr. Taylor resorts to fiction, unless some of the stories he heard about the Moros were part fiction. But when names like Fatimah and Hadji Rasah, Mecca and Panglimal Iman Ulamal, enter into tales of the strange exploits of thieves, the reader finds it hard to keep himself mentally in the Philippines, instead of in Baghdad.

Later the odyssey moves from Muhammadan islands into the midst of the Sea Gypsies' fleets. Here Mr. Taylor, whose path into out-of-the-way parts has been smoothed by official friends, cheap candy and Chinese sweetmeats, witnesses a Bajao medicine man's antics "from the inside."

Mr. Taylor in this book, as in other writings, describes exotic and bizarre, even pagan, violent and bloody scenes to which he seems to have been drawn by a fascination that swept away all obstacles.

Yet the book is not all somber, and its style is far from the usual blood-and-thunder type of thriller. There is genuine restraint, both in content and in expression. There are also valuable records of native life and ways, as when Mr. Taylor describes the "tree-travelers" who level the jungle from above by knife and fire when they cannot slash it down from below with their bolos.

There is also adventure in abundance, such as climbing, possibly for the first time, the Mt. Mayon volcano. Historical values come in descriptions of traces still to be seen of work done by zealous missionaries, who "had remarkable temporary success, if souls can be temporarily saved."

For a spice of humor, there is the grizzled headhunter with a half hundred trophies, who looks for all the world like George Bernard Shaw.

R. H. S.

Barnyard Politics

American Politicana

RECENTLY a newspaper reader protested against the continued use of animal symbols for political parties. The custom has been in vogue for many years, almost a whole century. The voters get many laughs and josh one another about the emblems; but it is doubtful if they have any political value now, or had much at any time.

"One of the most foolish of political traditions," this correspondent declared, "obtains in the emblems of the two major political parties—the elephant and the donkey. In days past the eagle was the Republican emblem while the rooster was the Democratic; that was in the days when the latter seldom crowed.

"What connection can possibly exist between the ungainly creatures and political philosophy cannot possibly be imagined. They are absolutely meaningless, and in the hands of the cartoonist become positively ridiculous. But tradition holds; the elephant and his trunk and the mule and his ears will continue to play the clown's part in what should be the most tremendous and serious national procedure."

Perhaps the emblems do not do any particular harm and, for that matter, no especial good. They have long been used. Any habit, even one of a national character, is not easily broken. However, the style may change at any time, for better or perhaps for worse.

When the bald-headed eagle was selected as the national emblem, sturdy old Benjamin Franklin assailed the bird as a thief and a coward. He pointed out that the eagle lay in wait while the osprey speared a hapless fish, then swooped down, forced the osprey to drop its prize, then appropriated the fish for its own menu. Franklin could see nothing worthy of emulation in the powerful bird's robbery and evident desire to live without working very hard.

Nevertheless, the eagle is the official emblem of the United States, and it also appears at the head of the Republican column on ballots. Honored in these two respects, the eagle should now be a better bird than it has been in the past.

On ballots the rooster heads the Democratic column. Why is this common barnyard fowl so honored, and does he deserve the distinction? Apparently the Democratic Party could have made a better choice; but the choice merely happened in about the same way that Topsy "just growed."

During Andrew Jackson's administration the hickory pole and broom were the Democratic emblems.

About 1840 there lived in Indiana a Mr. Chapman, who was a Democrat and had achieved more than a local reputation with his ability to imitate the crowing fowl. After the Whig defeats in 1842 and in 1844 this man received a back-slapping letter closing with the words, "Crow, Chapman, crow!" The letter was published, and copied throughout the country. Before long the Democrats adopted the emblem as their own.

As for the donkey, burro, or braying mule, it became a popular Democratic symbol in 1870 when Thomas Nast first used the animal in a celebrated political cartoon. Four years later the same artist drew a cartoon in which the elephant represented the Republican Party. For more than sixty years the donkey has been braying for the Democrats while the elephant has trumpeted his utmost in behalf of his Republican friends.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Up in Smoke

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoy the Monitor very much for its cleanness and fairness in publishing the news. And as I sat in the shade of a large tree with the heat around 110 reading your editorial on "Pigs, Pies and Pictures," I got along all right until I read the next to last paragraph in regard to AAA officials not burning up any feed; that it turned out a farmer had merely burned waste straw.

I live 12 miles south of Wichita, Kansas. And at the farm just across the road from where I live I can furnish you with all the affidavits you need that AAA administrators burned about 300 bushels of oats and wheat on the farm and others can be found where produce suffered the same fate. This grain was burned in July, 1935, when there was hardly any feed in sight. No farmer would sell a bushel of grain. I was at the farm trying to buy this feed when they set it on fire, and I saw them drive away. I also saw the grain burning.

E. A. HILLYARD

Peck, Kan.

Nationalization of Armaments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to thank you for your recent editorial supporting the French nationalization of the arms industry.

In my humble opinion it is the most important and probably the only way—apart from spiritual means—to stop war. As long as men can gain money by selling instruments of death and destruction, I regret to say, there will continue to be those who are willing to sink to bribing high officials to create disturbances and then to buy their murderous weapons to slaughter and maim innocent people.

Recent disclosures by investigators (who no doubt have only been able to discover a minute fraction of the dastardly methods) leave no doubt in one's mind as to the horrors of this trade—a racket a million times worse than any gangster racket in the world.

Much of the serious state of affairs in Europe today can be directly traced to the machinations of these salesmen of death.

Under the guise of legitimate business, thousands of otherwise honest, God-fearing people are participating, by owning shares in this foul and horrible practice.

London, Eng. H. HORWOOD

Well—Unfenced

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Oh! for a picket fence!
Long and loud is our lament.

We note a fallacy in your recent editorial entitled "Free and Unfenced." At the risk, nay, certainty, of being contentious, allow us to expose you, free and unfenced, to the public.

In your very title lies the germ of error, "free and unfenced." Who, unfenced, was ever free? Who free, unfenced? The essence of liberty lies in law. Without restriction, license enters unheralded, and deterioration and demoralization follow with the shrieks of dying liberty. Every day a measure of control, of reserve, is needed at home as abroad.

Again, you overlook the most valuable item in the picket fence—the space between the pickets. A Chinese proverb says, "the beauty of an object is its void, the unfilled space"—not the solid side of a bowl or vase, but the suggestion of all the space within. But to the point. Were there no pickets, how could we catch the glimpse between, the glimpse that madly lures us to break bounds, to climb palings at the risk of life and limb rather than enter by the normal way, the old gate swinging on its one remaining hinge?

Yes, there is much, everything, to be said for picket fences. We who have lost our pickets know.

JOSEPHINE B. EASLEY

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Preserving the Best

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You are to be congratulated for your most timely articles surveying American self-government and seeking ways to "preserve the best in American institutions."

Democracy is the American way of life and culture which must dominate our economics as well as our system of government. The world forces of Fascism and Communism with their violence and bitterness, now evidenced in Spain, are putting democracy and all it stands for "on the spot."

Unless we in America make democracy more potent and vital, understand it as a set of working principles, practice its brotherhood and tolerance, and demonstrate its superiority as a way of life, it will suffer degeneration. The time has come for a program of action to vitalize and preserve democracy.

New York, N. Y. CARL BECK

Anti-Toy Gun Campaign

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to a communication to the Monitor by a gentleman from Saginaw, Mich., who criticized the anti-toy gun and tin soldiers' movement, I believe that thousands of Monitor readers emphatically support your campaign against miniature weapons of destruction which all too often direct the thoughts of children to murder, warfare and gangster "hold-ups."

ROY ARNOLD FEYER

Cleveland, Ohio.

North . . South . . East . . West

Getting the Facts Straight

By Frank L. Perrin

A NEW YORK newspaper, among others, carried an interesting story which, it may be, confirms many unrecorded observations made, during the last year or more, by thousands of casual travelers. The published interview indirectly reports the unofficial investigation, voluntarily carried on, by a civil engineer, now retired, in Brooklyn. He apparently had discovered, as some others may have done, the habitual inactivity in groups of men employed on Works Progress Administration projects, and to confirm or disprove impressions carelessly gained, set systematically about making photographic records, or, as he probably would phrase it, still life studies of those so thoughtfully protected and safeguarded by "Men at Work" warnings along streets and highways.

Quite recently, during a European week-end trip through parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York State, those of our small group made similar observations along the way. It was agreed that until almost the end of the journey, when we imagined that the score might be clear, not a blow had been struck or a shovelful of earth lifted by any one of perhaps a thousand or more men engaged on PWA projects. We who traveled thus have only a memory picture of Uncle Sam's subsidized vacationists. Of one thing we were certain. It is that the excellent condition of New England and York State highways cannot be attributed to the cautious efforts of these gentlemen of the road. They would resent being referred to as highwaymen, and yet they and their indifferent sponsors are collecting, in almost every section of the country, an invisible but appreciable toll from every employed citizen and taxpayer.

In the eastern sections of the United States there are being constructed today probably thousands of miles of sidewalks or paths connecting neighboring villages and settlements. Far out into the country these projects are seen to extend, in areas where few people walk. In most cases no provision for drainage is being made. Laid on or near the surface, the rains and frosts of a northern winter are almost certain to undo whatever the experimental workers accomplish.

It might be interesting to attempt to estimate the moral influence of this vagrant employment upon the men thus engaged. The retired Brooklyn engineer has been thinking somewhat of this same problem. He is quoted thus: "I worked hard all my life, and it distresses me to see what is going on today on many government-supported projects. I am convinced that by allowing loafing on such jobs the government is misguiding many people into thinking that the world owes them a living and that they do not have to exert themselves in return." Students, penologists, judges of courts and all others who have given thought to the matter are convinced, at long last, that the character of an erring person cannot be reformed or rehabilitated by consigning the offender to the rock pile or to unproductive or useless tasks, whether in or out of prison.

The individual survey which was recently made in the New England states will be carried on, as conditions permit, during the next fortnight, in areas farther west. I want to confirm or revise the theory which persists that the cultivation of indifference and the vain promise that something can be had for nothing is putting thousands of potential producers and wage earners on the wrong track. It is not too late to beat back. Lost ground can, by properly directed effort, be regained.

All of us, at times, are misled by appearances. We compromise with our convictions by a convenient and unprotesting surrender to what seems for the moment to be the easy and perhaps the only way. Finally we awaken, or are awakened, to a realization that such compromise is leading us in a direction exactly opposite to that we believed we were eventually to take. In recent weeks I have had the opportunity to talk intimately with scores of men and women whose homes are in and outside New England. Happily, as we must all agree, there is being aroused, or regained, a clearer and better realization than in recent years of the average citizen's individual responsibilities in both state and national government.

It is an encouraging sign of the times. By the deliberate processes of reasoning we may not all arrive at the same conclusion. That is not the point or the main essential. The important thing is to realize that we, as peers and citizens, are, or can become, the commanders of our individual ships and the masters of our economic destiny.

The Wide Horizon

What Landon Said to Roosevelt

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

MR. ROOSEVELT seems to have evolved a new kind of campaigning; a "nonpolitical" kind. There is little doubt that it is successful and that his drought trip made him votes. He showed himself to the public; he conciliated opponents by failing to attack his Republican rival; he promised blessings from the federal treasury; and by indirection he constantly emphasized the New Deal thesis that state lines must yield to federal intervention in certain major matters. The President is off on another "nonpolitical" trip tonight, and he is likely to continue this rather nebulous phase of the Democratic campaign until Governor Landon hammers home his own attack on New Deal policies.

What happened at the famous Roosevelt-Landon drought conference last week occurred behind a thick canvas curtain, hung from the ceiling of the rococo Iowa Capitol, whose architectural style closely resembles the gaudy sumptuousness of the Library of Congress. Thus concealed, and far from an official stenographer, the exact words of the two candidates will never be known. Already variant versions and apocryphal passages are springing up. An apparently authentic report from one of the half dozen governors present at the fried-chicken lunch, has Mr. Roosevelt addressing his Republican rival as "Alf Landon," in just those words. "Alf," it appears, would have been too familiar, and "Governor Landon" too formal.

The reported badinage about the White House yacht was almost to be expected. A similar joking conversation occurred when Senator Borah was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. At that time Mr. Roosevelt and the leonine Senator from Idaho exchanged good-natured promises to invite each other on board the presidential yacht for a trip down the Potomac, whichever one was elected. Mr. Roosevelt's easy raillery equips him to carry off such scenes.

But Governor Landon rose to the situation fully when he put national welfare above politics, and he won distinction for himself by his generous tribute after it was over to his political rival. It is trite to say that in terming his Democratic opponent "a fine, charming gentleman" he proved himself one. Epithets often define the speaker. His attitude struck a responsive note at once from the New Dealers. Dr. Rexford Tugwell, for example, paused halfway down the Capitol steps at the end of the weary sessions, and commented to this correspondent, "I want to tell you Governor Landon is one swell fellow!"

Naturally enough, the Roosevelt-Landon conference was a matter of constant discussion among correspondents of rival political views aboard the President's special train as it returned to the capital. Who made the greater gain by the gathering? It must be said at once that no final answer was reached, and that, in the nature of things, none was possible. But it deserves record that one group of rather stanch Republicans in the party (for all shades are usually mingled in the little flying world that constitutes a traveling White House) wished Governor Landon had taken a more truculent tone at Des Moines. They would not have had him less polite, exactly; but more—let us say—"hard-boiled."

Generosity is all right in its way, said these stalwarts, but an election is an election. How can ardent Republicans call Mr. Roosevelt a reprobate, in the next two months, if Governor Landon has already termed him a "fine, charming gentleman"? This group shivered at the possible impression that their candidate had succumbed to Mr. Roosevelt's famous charm. What caused them special concern, however, was the sudden outbreak of praise for Governor Landon aboard the Roosevelt train. They would have felt vastly more confident if Governor Landon had been attacked. Need he have made his praise quite so strong? Need he have said anything? Mr. Roosevelt said nothing about Governor Landon.

Lest Mr. Roosevelt's silence be considered churlish, it should be explained that the President's party informed each of the governors in advance that no comment or official statement whatsoever would be forthcoming from the federal delegates at the conference, no matter what occurred. This was in the nature of a guarantee of good faith.

In connection with all this, it is interesting to note that certain Democratic leaders have taken a very definite line in their political disparagement of Governor Landon. They acknowledge his estimable qualities, but represent him as inexperienced and below presidential caliber. It is easy to see how their interpretation of the Des Moines conference will be made to fit into this pattern.

As a matter of fact, however, both these sensitive partisans and biased opponents are wide of the point. Anyone who saw that frank, modest, energetic, figure as it walked quickly up the steps of the Des Moines Capitol through the crowd—with a smile here, a grin there — and approached the conference ordeal, must have realized the spirit in which the later comment was uttered.

It was Mr. Justice Holmes who gave the advice, "Do the handsome thing, young feller!" Governor Landon did the handsome thing. And magnanimity, as it happens, requires neither the explanation of friends nor the interpretation of enemies. It speaks for itself.